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JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

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Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1861. 9-tf

ALEXANDER OLDHAM,
DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d. 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17-tf

General Notices.

STRAYED OR STOLEN!
QUARTER MASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Wilmington, N. C., July 8, 1862.
THREE MULES.
Information of their whereabouts desired by
J. B. MOREY,
Maj. Brig & Post Q. M.

CASH PAID AT OFFICE FOR FODDER & HAY,
DELIVERED AT Wilmington and Landings on the Cape Fear river, for Quarter Master's Department.
J. B. MOREY,
Maj. Brig. & P. Q. M.
July 8. 259 3t—46 3t

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

Educational.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE EXERCISES of this institution will be resumed on the 1st day of September, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL, aided by competent teachers, in all the branches. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions, one of sixteen and the other of twenty-four weeks, with a vacation of three weeks at Christmas. For circulars containing full particulars, as to terms, address—
REV. R. BURWELL,
Charlotte, N. C.
July 9, 1862. 255-5t—47-3t*

GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE,
GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE Fall Session of this Institution will begin on the LAST THURSDAY in July. The Faculty consists of five Gentlemen and four Ladies, all experienced teachers, and well qualified for their respective departments.
CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
Board, $62,50; Tuition in regular course, $20.00; Latin, $5.00; French, $10.00; Oil Painting, $20,00; Drawing, $5,00; Music on Piano or Guitar $20,00; use of Instruments, $2 50.
Board in advance. Tuition at the end of the Session.
For full particulars apply to
T. M. JONES, Pres.
June 19th, 1862. 43-7t

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.
THE FOURTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution commenced on March 6th. Charges begin with the month in which the cadet enters. For circulars containing full information, addres
Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
Hillsboro', N. C.
June 12th, 1862 42-3m*

I WOULD
LIKE to buy a few likely young NEGROES, between twelve and eighteen years of age. Cash paid.
Address, Moore's Creek, New Hanover County,
ROBT. H. MURPHY, Agent.
July 15th, 1862 260-1t—47-4t*

$100 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 26th of May, 1862, two negro men, one named DICK, the other TALTON—Dick is about 38 or 39 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has a scar on the right side of his face, over the lower jaw-bone. He is yellow complected. He was in the Newbern jail in the year 1858, having obtained forged free papers from Bladen county, and may have succeeded in procuring similar papers again. He passed himself off under his free papers at the above time, as Richard Freeman. Talton is about 21 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a bushy head, is quite light complected—about half breed.
The above negroes left at the same time, and will probably both go under forged free papers. It is probable they will endeavor to get to Newbern, as it is understood Dick had a wife and children in Onslow county, who are reported to have escaped to the enemy at Newbern.
I will give a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension and confinement of the above negroes so I can get them, or fifty dollars for either of them.
JAS. ALLEN.
July 9th, 1862. 46 3tw*

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—*The French Not Defeated.*—The *Extra* (a Spanish paper published in New Orleans), of the 6th, has correspondence from Mexico, which gives a totally different view of the late battle with the French—it says:

The utter rout of the French, which has been so generally spoken of, turns out to be quite a different affair. The French, on approaching Puebla, detached a small force for picket or outpost, and placed it at some distance from the main body, in such a way that it might be surprised and routed by the stronger force. But the main body of the division, which had time to come in before the effect of this success was entirely removed, deployed its forces, charging the Mexicans, who, without further resistance, fell back upon the capital, not only abandoning their camp, but the city of Puebla itself was immediately occupied by the enemy; and on the 17th of the present month the French troops took possession of this capital, pitching their camps at the gates of the city itself.

The excitement in the city has been somewhat great for the last few days, but quiet is being gradually restored, and workmen are busily engaged in erecting quarters and camps for the French troops. Gen. Almonte has not yet arrived, but he is momentarily expected. I am sorry that I have not at hand his proclamation, that I might send you a copy. A military board at once took charge of the government of the city. Rumors are rife, but the greatest is that Zaragoza, Doblado, Comonfort and Gonzales Ortega will besiege the city. It is not known as yet where Juarez has gone to, but it is generally believed that he is at Queretoro.

Attack on Tampa!

GAINESVILLE, FLA., July 5.

Passengers from Tampa report that the enemy are shelling that place, and that our batteries are replying with good effect.

GAINESVILLE, July 7.

Passengers from Tampa report the Yankee gunboat gone out—it is supposed for reinforcements—no damage done to the town.

It was the gunboat Sycamore, Captain Drake, that came up and demanded the surrender of the town at 3 P. M., June 30th, and gave notice that if refused, he would commence shelling it at 6 P. M.

The shelling commenced at six, and continued till dark, and was renewed at sunrise next morning, and continued till 11 A. M.—nobody hurt. Three shots were fired at our flag on leaving. It is thought that some of our shots struck the gunboat.

Cave City (Fla.) Columbian, July 11.

Battle of Hanover Court House—General Branch's Report.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
May 29, 1862.

CAPT. R. C. MORGAN, *A. A. General:*

I have the honor to report for the information of the General commanding the Division, that in order to cover the railroad against small parties of the enemy, and at the same time to carry out other views and wishes of General Johnston, which he had communicated to me, I moved my camp on Monday last from Hanover Court House to Slash Church. The position was selected because whilst fulfilling other requirements it was at the mouth of a road leading to Ashland, which assured me of a means of retreat if assailed by the large forces of the enemy in close proximity to my front.

I took up the position with a knowledge of its danger, and all of my arrangements were made accordingly.—No baggage train encumbered me and my command bivouacked Monday night, infantry supports being thrown out for the cavalry pickets. Tuesday morning the enemy were reported to be advancing on the road by Talliaferro's Mills, and I sent Col. Lane with his own (28th N. C.) Regiment and a section of Latham's Battery to support the pickets, and repel any small party. At the same time Col. Harcleman's 45th Georgia Regiment was sent to repair the railroad at Ashcake, where it had been obstructed by the enemy the day before, and watch any approach of the enemy on that road. About the middle of the day the enemy opened fire from a battery near Peake's Crossing.—Latham's battery soon got into position to reply, and after a sharp action silenced it. In the mean time a severe cannonade had been going on in the direction of Lane, showing that he too had been attacked. As soon as the battery in the road had been driven off, I sent Col. Lee with his own (the 37th) and the 18th (Col. Cowan's) regiment to reinforce him. When these two regiments had proceeded about a mile and a half, the enemy was found strongly posted across the road.—On learning this I galloped forward (leaving orders for Latham to follow as quickly as possible) and was informed by Col. Lee that the force of the enemy consisted of two regiments of infantry and some artillery.

My plan was quickly formed, and orders were given for its execution—Lee with the 37th, was to push thro' the woods and get close on the right flank of the battery. Hoke, as soon as he could return from a sweep through the woods on which I had sent him, and Col. Wade's 11th N. C. Regiment, was to make a similar move to the left flank of the battery, and Cowan was to charge across the open ground in front. Hoke supported by Col. Wade, had a sharp skirmish in the woods, taking six prisoners and eleven horses, but came out too late to make the movement assigned to him, and Lee having sent for reinforcements, I so far changed my plan as to abandon the attack on the enemy's left, and sent Lt. Col. Hoke to reinforce Col. Lee, relying on the front and right flank attacks.

Col. Cowan with the 18th made the charge most gallantly, but the enemy's force was much larger than had been supposed and strongly posted, and the gallant 18th was compelled to seek shelter. It continued to pour heavy volleys from the edge of the woods, and must have done great execution. The steadiness with which this desperate charge was made reflects the highest credit on officers and men. The 37th found the undergrowth so dense as to retard its progress, but when it reached its position poured a heavy and destructive fire upon the enemy. This combined attack of the 18th and 37th compelled the enemy to leave his battery for a time and take shelter behind a ditch bank.

For two hours the cavalry pickets had been coming in from the Ashcake road, reporting a heavy force of the enemy passing around my right by that road, and Col. Robertson of the Virginia cavalry, who was near Hanover Court House, had sent me repeated messages to the effect that a heavy body from that direction were threatening my line of retreat. I had already learned that my brigade was engaged with an entire division in its front, but continued the contest in the hope that the cannonade would attract to me some reinforcements—taking the precaution however, to keep Campbell's 7th North Carolina and Hardeman's 45th Georgia on hand to cover the retreat in case my expectation should not be realized. Finding I could remain no longer without being surrounded, and hearing of no reinforcements, and feeling assured from the firing that Lane had made good his retreat to Hanover Court House, I determined to draw off. This, always difficult in the presence of a superior enemy, was rendered comparatively easy by the precaution I had taken not to engage my whole force. Campbell was ordered to place the 7th across the road so as to receive the enemy if they should attempt to follow.

Orders were then sent to Lee and Cowan to withdraw in order. They were hotly engaged when the order was received, but promptly withdrew. Colonel Cowan in an especial manner attracted my attention by the perfect order in which he brought out his regiment, notwithstanding the severe and long continued fire he had sustained from both infantry and artillery. The regiments marched to the rear without haste or confusion and went up the Ashland road. A cautious attempt was made by the enemy to follow, but a single volley from the rear guard of the 7th arrested it. The march was continued without interruption to Ashland where I was ordered by Gen. Johnson to report to Maj General Hill. All my subsequent movements having been under orders received from him in person, they need not be detailed.

Having but one wagon and one ambulance, I was under the necessity of leaving a portion of my wounded. The enemy left a portion of their killed on the ground which we subsequently occupied.

My senior surgeon established his hospital in a house on which the hospital flag was conspicuously displayed. It was not in nor near the line of fire. I saw many shells thrown by the enemy explode immediately over and around the house. It could not have been undesigned.

Col Lane with the 28th regiment, has rejoined the brigade, but I have not received his report of the engagement he had with the enemy. As soon as received it will be forwarded to you.

My loss (exclusive of Col. Lane's command) was sixty-six killed, and one hundred and seventy-seven wounded

An entire Division was engaged against me, and as you are aware a large part of Gen. McClellan's army were in supporting distance.

The officers and men of my command conducted themselves in a very handsome manner both in the engagement and in the march.

The enemy may have captured stragglers enough to offset the prisoners we took from them in the open field, but they took no body of my troops.

Twice during the day the enemy were driven back, the last time taking shelter behind a ditch bank at the end of the woods. From this position I did not succeed in driving them.

I have the honor to be,
Yours very respectfully,
L. O'B. BRANCH,
Brig. Gen. Comd'g.

N. C. Troops—Official Report.

HEADQUARTERS 3D N. C. INFANTRY,
Battle field, Frazier's Farm, July 4, 1862.

SIR: It becomes my painful duty to report the casualties in my regiment during the past week in the great battle before Richmond.

The regiment has suffered severely as the accompanying list will show. About the close of the fight on the 1st inst., we met with the most serious loss in the death of Col. Gaston Meares. He was shot in the forehead and instantly killed while *coolly* and gallantly moving at the head of his regiment, changing position to reinforce the 1st N. C. regiment which was heavily pressed. No more brave, cool, or gallant officer lived than he. His memory will ever be dear to every officer and man in his command.

On June 26th, the regiment was engaged in the charge upon the works at Ellison's Mills, being under a most terrific fire for over one hour when we were withdrawn on account of the impracticability of charging the battery up an almost perpendicular hill. The loss in the fight was, Major Savage slightly wounded, and 10 men killed and 54 wounded.

On the following day we were under a fire from their batteries during the forenoon, and at 4, p. m., we were held to protect our left flank under a heavy fire of musketry, grape and canister. We took no important part in this engagement, and, by shielding the men as much as possible, our loss was slight, one man killed and one wounded.

July 1st, at this place was the division of Gen. D. H. Hill, to which Gen. Ripley's brigade, of which we form a part, is attached, held the centre of our line directly in front of the enemy's batteries. We were ordered to charge the batteries in passing up the hill through the densest undergrowth. The men were obliged to file around the obstacles, and, upon reaching the road 600 yards in front of the batteries, most of the brigade was in a confused state, requiring the lines to be reformed before another advance could be made. While attempting to do this, orders came on the right to fall back at the moment that the colonel moved to the left with a portion of the regiment. We were exposed for a half hour to a galling fire from the batteries and infantry of the enemy, and through some unfortunate mistake, we received several volleys from one of our own regiments on the flank. Our loss there was severe—Col. Meares killed—eight commissioned officers wounded—24 men killed and 104 wounded—15 men are missing or unaccounted for. They may have been wounded and carried off the field, but if killed, their bodies cannot be found.

Our dead are all decently interred.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Officers.

Col. Gaston Meares,			killed.
Major Ed. Savage,			wounded slightly.
Lieut. J. H. Albritton,	Co. A,		wounded neck and leg.
" John R. Brown,	" B,	"	slightly.
" C. P. Mallett,	" C,	"	shoulder and leg.
" W. J. Bevins,	" D,		bruised badly.
" Leander Moore,	" E,	"	"
Capt. W. M. Parsley,	" F,	"	neck slightly.
" E. H. Rhodes,	" G,	"	slightly.
" S. Galloway,	" H,	"	severely.

Enlisted Men.

Co A,	Killed,	5,	Wounded, 12,	Missing,	0
" B,	"	2,	" 16,	"	0
" C,	"	6,	" 22,	"	3
" D,	"	0,	" 11,	"	0
" E,	"	2,	" 19,	"	0
" F,	"	1,	" 10,	"	4
" G,	"	7,	" 18,	"	2
" H,	"	4,	" 18,	"	2
" I,	"	0,	" 15,	"	1
" K,	"	7,	" 18,	"	4
Total,		35	159		15

My officers and men behaved with great coolness and gallantry, showing that they can be depended upon for any emergency. I can make no distinction. Captain L. D. Thruston has been acting Major since Major Savage was wounded.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. L. DEROSSET,
Lieutenant Colonel, commanding.

ADJUTANT GENERAL State North Carolina, Raleigh.

Casualties in the 30th Regiment, N. C. T.

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, July 13th, 1862.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE,

Gentlemen:—Below will be found a list of casualties in the 30th Regiment N. C. T., in the engagements around Richmond. Doubtless you will confer a favor on those interested in the Regiment by publishing the same:

In a skirmish on the 22d June, in which the Regiment was engaged, Capt. Eugene Grissom, Co. D, was dangerously wounded in the right shoulder. Private A. A. Lewis, Co. A, also wounded in the arm.

In the engagement at Mechanicsville, on the 26th June, private R. B. Pegram, Co. B, slightly wounded.

In the engagement at Coal Harbor, on the 27th, Lt. Col. J. T. Kell was wounded in hand, and severely injured by a fragment of shell striking him in the side and paralyzing one leg.

COMPANY A, CAPT. J. C. HOLMES, COMMANDING.

Killed, Privates James T Goodrick and Blackman Tew.—Wounded, Sergeant R M Crumpler, flesh wound in thigh; Color Sergeant H S Royal, slightly. Private Nevil Royal, slightly.

COMPANY B, LT. W. E. DAVIS, COMMANDING.

Killed, Private Richard R Shearin. Wounded, Privates J B Pegram, W S Bell and B Bobbitt, all seriously.

COMPANY C, LT. E. GREER COMMANDING.

Killed, None. Wounded, Lt L B Cain, slightly in shoulder; Corporal G W Howard. Privates S Russ, S Stanly and D Danford, the latter severely.

COMPANY D, LT. C. N. ALLEN, COMMANDING.

Killed, None. Wounded, Privates J T Davis, seriously; J S Joyner, S S Williams and Sergeant Z D Bay, slightly.

COMPANY E, CAPT. J. C. MACMILLAN, COMMANDING.

Killed, Privates James T Boney and Morriss Blanton.—Wounded, Private W W Strickland, mortally, since died; Harzell Dickson, Joseph Rivenbark, John H Wells, Carlton Malpass, W W Norriss, Thomas Wallace, Timothey Rivenbark, John R Bowen, James C Johnson, W W Moseley and Corpl A G Fussell.

COMPANY F, CAPT. W. M. D. MOORE, COMMANDING.

Killed, Privates William Everett and John W Roberson.—Wounded, William Dew, mortally, since died; John Bryan, mortally; Montgomery Edwards, James Forbes, severely; Thomas J Moore, slightly; Reddin E Pittman, severely; Martin W Wiggins and Lieut L D Eagles, slightly.

COMPANY G, LT. ——, COMMANDING.

Killed, Private M Parish. Wounded, Corporal J B Hunt, seriously, since died. Privates P B Frazier, W P Sizemore and J D Badgett, the two last severely.

COMPANY H, CAPT. JESSE J. WICKER, COMMANDING.

Killed, Private William M Wicker. Wounded, Privates David Buie, Eli Brafford, James P Deaton, W O Cox, J W Lawrence, J B Graham, Alford Black, James Brown, Benj Knight. Missing, William M Buchanan and Deuniss Carr.

COMPANY I, CAPT. WM. T. ARRINGTON, COMMANDING.

Killed, None. Wounded, R H Bass, severely.

COMPANY K, CAPT. J. G. WITHERSPOON COMMANDING.

Killed, Sergeant Sidney Tedder. Privates G W Davis and A B Hood. Wounded, Sergeant A F Steel, mortally, since died. Privates F L Thomasson, J H McMullen and J N Wolfe, slightly.

In the engagement on the 1st July, at Malvern Hill, Major W W Sellers received a severe flesh wound in the arm.

COMPANY A, 1ST LT. G. F. WILLIAMS, COMMANDING.

Killed, Corporal Lewis H Pipkin, and Private James W Baggett. Wounded, Sergeant W H Johnson, severely; Corporal Sherman Boyal, dangerously in the head. Privates R G Cox, severely in head; Thomas M Howard, severely in head; Alexander Pope, George E Brown, E M Register, slightly. Privates Nicholas Boon and Stephen Boon missing, supposed to be wounded and taken prisoners.

COMPANY B, LIEUT. DAVIS, COMMANDING.

Killed, none. Wounded, Privates J J White, mortally; G J Duke, severely; John Loughlin, severely; D H Neal, severely; P P Gill, B P Davis, J G Newsom, J A Harriss, R W Duke and A Bishop, slightly. Missing, Sergt James J Loughlin and private N L Shearin.

COMPANY C, LIEUT. GREEN, COMMANDING

Killed, Private J W McCall, also a soldier found straging and pressed into the Regiment, name not known. Wounded, Lt Green, and taken prisoner; Sergt J L Thorp and B L Butler, Corporals S B Leonard and R S Larkins; Privates Wm Bennett, severely; G W Harriss, L W Wescott, H G Petter, severely; D C Den, R Hickman, John Nott, P S McCall, W H Tharp and J Milliken.

COMPANY D, LIEUT. ALLEN, COMMANDING.

Killed, Privates J F Jones, James Wheelons, J A Davis, Almon White, mortally; Joseph Mason, severely; W Y Piper, C T Mangum, G W Pierce and J T Pierce; also corporal J E Ferrell. Missing, Corporal J P Allen.

COMPANY E, LIEUT. IRA J JOHNSON, COMMANDING.

Killed, Privates Wm Rivenbark and Obed E Cavenaugh. Wounded, Corporal Jacob W Cavenaugh; Privates J D Cavenaugh, Jesse R Henderson, Aden Evans. Missing, Private John J Bland.

COMPANY F, CAPT. MOORE, COMMANDING

Killed, Sergt Samuel T Williford. Privates James Walston, Hardy Webb, John O'Neal. Wounded, Corporal Richard Felton; Privates William Boyce, Spencer Cherry, severely; Eason Crisp, severely; Levi Denton, Henry Hathawy, John J Moore, severely; David Harrell, William Vick, severely. Missing, D J Phillips.

COMPANY G, LIEUT. CREWS COMMANDING.

Killed, Private B T Chalkley. Wounded, R F Cliborne, slightly. Privates A N Traylor, mortally, since died; John Blackwell, severely; R F Hamuey, severely; W A Cheatham slightly; W H Kittrell, slightly; G P Barnett, severely; J M Hobgood, slightly. Missing, Private A S Frazer. Private J A Hunt after going nobly through the battles of the 27th June and 1st July, suddenly expired on the morning of the 2d, where the Regiment had bivouacked the previous night.

COMPANY H. CAPT. WICKER, COMMANDING.

Killed, Corporal George C Cole. Wounded, Privates Horace Morrison, William McCulloh, Lanchlin McNeill, G W Fiddle, K W Wicker, T A Yancey, J B Hunter and C A Hunter. Missing, Privates J D Mashburn, J L Cox, William McAully, Alexander McFatter and J D Sinclair.

COMPANY I, CAPT. ARRINGTON, COMMANDING.

Killed, Capt William T Arrington. Wounded, Privates Singleton Langley, mortally, since died; H H Batchelor, Arnold Lewis, Edwin Sherwood, George A Sherwood, Henry Williams, R F Winbourne, M T Williams, all seriously; John S Bass, Redmond Brantly, J H Bryan, J L Price, G H Winstead, J E Woodard, all slightly. Missing, Private Berryman Walker.

COMPANY K CAPT. WITHERSPOON, COMMANDING.

Killed, Private J B Robinson. Wounded, Lt J T Downs. Privates G W Jennings, seriously in right leg, since amputated; J H Black, J A Younts, M W H Bently.

Very respectfully yours,
Lt. W. E. DAVIS,
Acting Adjutant.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. FUETON & PRICE:—Having visited the Hospitals in Richmond and conversed with the surgeons in charge, I learn that they are in need of the following articles, viz: Chickens, Eggs, Butter, Tea, Vegetables, Fruit, Ice, Honey, Fresh Meat, Sugar, Soap, Lemons, Candles, Wax, Apple Brandy, Wines, &c.

Soft mattresses and pillows are also very much needed, as the Government furnishes only straw. Under garments, lints, bandages, &c., are also needed. The size of mattresses should be 6½ feet long and 3 feet wide.

Permit me to say to the ladies of Wilmington that I saw the box recently sent by them delivered and opened in the Moore Hospital, over which Dr. O. F. Manson of Granville county is placed. The Doctor requested me to say that it was the most valuable box yet received, and to return thanks to the ladies for it.

And now as I learn that a car will leave every week for the purpose of carrying such things as the people shall contribute, can we not send all these things above enumerated? Let us be willing to part with our soft pillows and mattresses for the comfort of our suffering defenders in the Hospitals.

J. L. PRITCHARD.

The Rout of the Yankee Army.

The scampering of the "Grand Union Army" to get out of the way of the rebels was almost as hasty and disgraceful, in the recent battle, as it was on the Plains of Manassas. A correspondent of a New York paper, who probably tells not more than half the truth, thus graphically describes the retreat of the "Young Napoleon" and his army:

The panic extended. Scores of gallant officers endeavored to rally and reform the stragglers, but in vain, while many officers forgot the pride of their shoulder-straps and the honor of their manhood and herded with sneaks and cowards. O, that I had known the names of those officers, I saw, the brave and the cowardly, that here, now, I might reward and punish upon each individual the respect or contempt of a whole nation.

That scene was not to be forgotten. Scores of riderless, terrific horses dashing by in every direction; thick flying bullets singing by, admonishing of danger; every minute a man struck down; wagons and ambulances and cannon blockading the way; wounded men hicupping and groaning, and bleeding amid the throng; officers and civilians denouncing, and reasoning, and entreating, and being insensibly borne along with the mass; the sublime cannonading, the clouds of battle smoke, and the sun just disappearing, large and blood red—I cannot picture it, but I see it, and always shall.

Huddled among the wagons were ten thousand stragglers—for the credit of the nation be it said that four-fifths of them were wounded, sick, or utterly exhausted, and could not have stirred but for the dread of the tobacco warehouses of the South. The confusion of this herd of men and mules, wagons and wounded, men on horses, men on foot, men by the roadside, men perched on wagons, men searching for water, men famishing for food, men lame and bleeding, men with ghostly eyes, looking out between bloody bandages that hid the face—turn to some vivid account of the most pitiful part of Napoleon's retreat from Russia, and fill out the picture—the grim, gaunt, bloody picture of war in its most terrible features.

It was determined to move on during the night. The distance to Turkey Island bridge, the point on the James river which was to be reached by the direct road, was six miles. Commencing at dusk the march continued until daylight. The night was dark and fearful. Heavy thunder rolled in turn along each point of the horizon, and dark clouds spread the entire canopy. We were forbidden to speak aloud; or lest the light of a segar should present a target for an ambushed rifle, we were cautioned not to smoke. Ten miles of weary marching, with frequent halts, as some one of the hundred vehicles of the artillery train in our centre, by a slight deviation, crashed against a tree, wore away the hours to dawn, when we debouched into a magnificent wheat field, and the smokestack of the Galena was in sight. Xenophon's remnant of ten thousand, shouting. "The sea! the sea!" were not more glad than we.

On reaching the river General McClellan immediately proceeded on board one of the vessels. He appeared greatly perturbed. General McClellan met General Patterson as he stepped on board, laid his hand on his shoulder and took him in a hurried manner into the aft cabin, or ladies' saloon. As he went in he beat the air with his right hand clenched, from which all present inferred there was bad news. To the astonishment of all it was explained "that the whole army of the Potomac lay stretched along the bank of the river."

Enlistment in the North.

We copy the following from the Maryland News Sheet of the 10th:

Secretary Stanton is reported to have said that the call for three hundred thousand additional troops has been responded to much more promptly than the Government had anticipated. On the other hand, the New York World declares that the "call" has not yet kindled the first flush of enthusiasm; that "distrust weighs like a pall," and that 'a sullen gloom is setting on every heart. The people are coldly motionless."—The New York Tribune rejoices in the gratifying belief that that conception of ineffable stupidity, the great Union anaconda, is defunct. After recapitulating the series of reverses which the "anaconda" has occasioned, the Tribune anathematizes that military reptile as a blunder, a humbug, and a nuisance."

The New York World is of opinion that an additional hundred thousand, if they could be brought into the field in twenty days, would throttle the rebellion; but both the World and the Philpdelphia Press concur in stating that recruiting for the new levy goes on very slowly. The Press says "there seems to be a withholding of support on the part of the public journals. There is not that unity of effort among newspapers throughout the North which yelded such gratifying fruits a year ago." Under these circumstances, it is intimated that drafting may have to be resorted to for the purposes of meeting the exigencies of the Government.

The following is from the New York correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 10th:

Recruiting offices have been opened throughout the whole city, the inevitable flags strung out, and all able-bodied men invited to enlist for "compensation." But little hope was entertained at first of a ready response to the call of the President; but, contrary to general expectation, New York City is again foremost in her answer. The number of enlistments this week, thus far, have averaged ninety a day, and it is expected that when the new bounty is given the number will be doubled, if not tripled. But should the call meet with no response in the State, however, a draft must be resorted to, and the conviction has taken possession of the public mind that the sooner the draft is made the better. "Necessity knows no law," and if men won't volunteer to fight for their country and their flag they must be compelled to.

The superintendent of police has directed the police to use their utmost efforts to secure recruits in the city, promising them the remuneration offered by government for volunteers.

The enrolment of the militia of the State is now completed. In the city the time occupied was ten days, and the number of men employed about two hundred.—The result is, the obtaining of the names and residences of about three hundred thousand men, believed to be subject to military duty. It is said, by the way, that the enrolment was not very popular in some of the tenement houses, the officers, in some cases, being actually tumbled down stairs, while in others they had to "skeddadle" at a double-quick pace to escape the tongues, if not the fists, of the fairer portion of creation.

What a Yankee Woman Thinks.

Among the trophies picked up on the battle-field of the Chickahominy, was a letter from a Yankee woman to her husband, published in the Virginia papers. The letter is dated at Orange, New York. We make the following extracts:

"How can reasonable men kill white people for the sake of letting negroes be free. What have the Northern people to do with the Southern folks' negroes? If I were a soldier I would kill all the negroes instead of the white people; and I would come home and let the stock-jobbers and politicians fight if they wanted to, but I guess they would soon get tired of the fun.

"You have no idea what misery is being entailed upon the people by this miserable war, and how many poor widows and orphans are suffering. Surely God, who is just, will inflict a terrible retribution on such men as Greely, Seward, Lincoln and others, who are to blame for all this misery and desolation.

"Many persons here think like I do, but they are afraid to speak for fear of being arrested as disloyal; and if this letter was seen I am very much afraid they would send me off; but I know very well that you won't let anybody see it."

Exchange of Prisoners.

It seems that the Federal Government has at last so far condescended to recognize the Confederacy as to propose negotiations for a general exchange of prisoners. On Monday afternoon dispatches reached this city under seal, addressed to the "Commander-in-Chief" of the Confederate forces, which was immediately sent out to Gen. Lee. It has since transpired that these dispatches relate to a general exchange of prisoners, and it is stated that Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill has been appointed to conduct the negotiations upon our part, and that arrangements will at once be entered into to effect the desired object. This will be gratifying to those who have friends incarcerated in Northern bastiles.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

For the Journal.

EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL:—The pleasures of doing good constitute a rich reward for those who are engaged in deeds of mercy. But the blessings attending these Christ-like efforts are not confined to the performers of them. My heart has been deeply affected at witnessing and receiving the unnumbered proofs of sympathy for our sick and wounded on the route from Richmond, *via* Petersburg, Weldon, Wilmington, &c. All along the road the mothers, wives and daughters are present with such refreshments as the sick and wounded soldier needs.

There is a rich reward in store for all those who, for Christ's sake, thus minister to our sick and wounded.—Thousands of mothers, wives and sisters in the Sunny South will most highly appreciate those timely attentions to their loved ones, and ever pray Heaven's richest blessings on those who thus minister to them.

A GRATEFUL FATHER.

Editors Wilmington Journal:

DEAR SIRS: Permit me to correct a deficiency in the report of the casualties of the 2d Reg't N. C. T. Our Major, Wm. R. Cox, of Raleigh, received a scalp wound while gallantly leading a body of skirmishers, which wanted but little of being fatal. As it is, it has proved but slight.

ALFRED A. WATSON, Chaplain 9d Reg't N. C. T.

NORTHERN NEWS.—The following is a specimen of the Northern news manufactured to keep up stocks and the spirits of the deluded soldiers. The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes, on the 7th instant:

"Our army is perfectly safe, notwithstanding the tales of frightened sutlers and hangers on who have poured down to this point ever since communication was opened with McClellan.

"A Surgeon who came down yesterday in charge of the wounded, assured me that our men were in excellent spirits. They say they have whipped the rebels in every fight, and they feel able to do it to all that come. Rebel prisoners confess to a loss in the six days fighting of 45,000 men. They curse our artillery, and blame it for repulsing and slaughtering them in such numbers. Their whole army is out of Richmond, and they own that they had from 175,000 to 190,000 men in the different battles of the last few days. They have suffered terribly—enormously heavier than the Union forces. They acknowledge to the death of Stonewall Jackson, and also say that Rhett, the notorious leader of secession in South Carolina, was killed."

MISSOURI.—A gentleman recently from Missouri furnishes us with the following barbarous orders of Lincoln's satrap in St. Louis:

Gen. Schofield, in command of the Department of Missouri, in the absence of Gen. Halleck, in a general order issued about the 16th of June, orders that all persons, without any distinction whatever, who shall be found in the State of Missouri in arms against the Government of the United States, shall at once be shot whenever found in arms. The order alluded to is more in detail than given above, but is exceedingly peremptory.

In a still more recent order it is directed that wherever in the State of Missouri an officer, soldier or loyal man shall be killed, an assessment of from $5,000 to $10,000 shall be made on the citizens of the neighborhood, in which the killing takes place, and if not paid voluntarily, their property is to be seized in payment.—And wherever one of the above named parties is wounded, a like assessment of from $1,500 to $5,000, to be similarly collected.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.—The rapid and energetic movements of Gen. Hindman's forces in Arkansas have almost rid that State of the invading army under Curtis. The Memphis Appeal of a late date says:

Union sentiments are fast disappearing before a stern desire for revenge. When our men get into their country, as we believe they will, vengeance will be taken.—We have lost all our brotherly love and christian charity, and desire to be avenged on the scoundrels and their nation. Our troops here desire to come in contact with them, and nothing but superior officers detain them here.

One Day Later from Europe—Arrival of the Norwegian—The Times on American Independence, and in Favor of Separation.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 11, 1862.—The steamer Norwegian, from Liverpool at 3 p. m., of the 3d, via Londonderry 5th inst., for Quebec, passed Cape Race at 10 o'clock, to-day, and was boarded by the press news yacht.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 2d, Mr. H. Barkley moved the second reading of the bill providing for taking votes by ballot, and reiterated the various arguments in its favor.

Sir G. Grey opposed the motion, which was rejected by 211 to 126.

The *London Times*, in a leader on American affairs, says: "Four main armies have advanced into Confederate territory, half a dozen expeditions have fastened themselves on the coast, yet the South remains unconquered. It is demonstrated the Federals can only effect their purpose by gigantic expenditure far more lavish than that of the past twelve months. What becomes of the famous Declaration of Independence—of the theory that government derives its powers from the consent of the governed? The North now talks of conquest, confiscation, and military colonies,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1862.

Mr. Badger's Letter.

Several weeks ago, that is, about the time, or shortly thereafter, that Mr. Stanly arrived in Newbern, it got out that a correspondence had taken place between Messrs Stanly and Badger, in relation to the position in which North Carolina stood as regards the Federal Union. A call was made upon Mr. Badger at the time for the publication of the correspondence. We find a letter in last Saturday's *Standard*, which that paper says was written about the first June last by Mr. Badger to Mr. Ely, of New York, and which was transmitted through Mr. Stanly at Newbern, and read by him. It is probable this is the letter said to have been sent to Mr. Stanly. The *Standard* says it is "authorized to say that Mr. Badger has consented to publish the letter at the request of a friend, in whose attachment to himself and in the soundness of whose judgment he has every confidence—especially as this request was accompanied by a suggestion on the subject which had not occurred to Mr. Badger before, but which was decisive with him in forming his purpose to give the letter to the public":—

MR. ELY:—In your letter to Mr. Stanly, you proposed to him the office of cherishing the feeling of "Unionism" in North-Carolina, and as that letter came to my hands in an unsealed envelope, directed to my wife, I take the liberty of setting you right upon a fact, and showing you what a hopeless task you have suggested to Mr. Stanly.

There is in North-Carolina no Union feeling as you suppose, and as is propably supposed by the generality of Northern men. There *was* in this State a very strong Union feeling—a strong love for the Union established by our forefathers—which induced the people, by a very large and overwhelming majority, to vote down the purpose of seceding from the Union on account of Mr. Lincoln's election; and this was represented by immediate secessionists here as proving that the Union men here were base submissionists, ready to submit to any injury or insult, rather than resist wrong, and stand in defence of our rights and honor. But as soon as Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of April, 1861, appeared, offering us the alternative of joining in an armed invasion of our Southern sister States for their subjugation, under the pretence of executing the laws, or resistance to the authorities of the United States, our position was taken without a moment's hesitation. A Convention was promptly called, and instantly, and without a dissenting voice, that Convention resolved to take our side with the already seceded States, and share their fate for good or evil. From that moment, however, we may have differed in other things, in this there has not been, and there is not, any difference. It would, perhaps, be too much to say, if I were to affirm that there was, on this subject, an absolute unanimity; but there was such an overwhelming predominance of public sentiment, as to amount to what is called a *moral* unanimity—hence the people, with one heart, sprung to arms; Union men, that is, those who previously had been Union men, not only among the first, but truth and justice require me to say—the *very first*. Hence the people have nearly sixty regiments, not *skeletons*, but full regiments; and among them all there is not one conscript or drafted man. Hence we have freely taxed ourselves, and have used our credit in making large loans to sustain the war; and the spirit which has produced this has never flagged, and is now as high and active as at first.

Mr. Ely, think a moment. We have been invaded by an enemy as unrelenting and ferocious as the hordes under Attila and Alaric, who overrun the Roman Empire. He comes to rob us, to murder our people, to insult our women, to emancipate our slaves; and is now preparing to add a new element to this most atrocious aggression, and involve us in the direful horrors of a servile war. He proposes nothing less than our entire destruction, the total desolation of our country, universal emancipation; not from love of the slaves, but from hatred to us—"to crush us"—to "wipe out the South"—to involve us in irremediable misery and hopeless ruin.

Now, Mr. Ely, if your own State of New York were so invaded and so threatened, what would be your feelings and purposes? From these you may judge of ours. We look with horror at the thought of being again united in any political connection with the North. We would rather, far, that our State should be a Colony of England, or France, or Sardinia. The North may be able (though we believe it not) to conquer us, and even to keep us conquered; and if it should be the wise and good purpose of Almighty God that this should happen, we shall endeavor to suffer with patience whatever evils may befall us. But a voluntary return to any union with the North, this we cannot, will not *accept upon any terms*; a revival of Union sentiments—this is a mere impossibility. I think, therefore, Mr. Ely, you would do well to advise Mr. Stanly to abandon his enterprise. He a *Governor* of North-Carolina? A Governor deriving his authority from the commission of Mr. Lincoln! The very title is an insult to us. Whence does Mr. Lincoln derive his power to appoint a Governor of this State? The very appointment is an assumption of the rights of a conqueror over us. But we are not yet conquered. And do you think Mr. Stanly's coming here in such a character, supported by Northern bayonets, is a mode to commend himself to our favor, to breathe in us the gentle sentiments of amity and peace towards him or those who sent him here? Mr. Ely, as you have opened a correspondence with Mr. Stanly, you had better, as I think you yourself will believe after reading what I have written, say this to him:—

If he wishes the honored name of Stanly to become a by-word and a reproach, and to be spoken with scorn and hatred by North-Carolinians henceforth and forever, let him prosecute his present mission. If he does not wish this—let him return whence he came, and leave us to fight out this contest as best we may, without his interference.

GEORGE E. BADGER.

IT is difficult to see how Mr. Badger gets at the facts upon which he predicates his statement that in the Spring of last year the people of North Carolina voted down "by a very large and overwhelming majority" the purpose of seceding from the Union on account of Mr. Lincoln's election. The only vote of which a return was made, was that upon the question of holding a Convention, and that was decided in the negative by only *six hundred and fifty-one majority*, and surely nobody will call *that* a large or overwhelming majority in a State which can poll considerably over one hundred thousand votes.

Our Southern sisters having already seceded, it did not require the proclamation of Lincoln issued in April, 1861, to render our position inevitable, depending upon one of two alternatives:—Would we stay with the Lincoln government and be hostile to the South, or would we go with the South and be in antagonism to Lincoln? Long before the 17th of April, things had reached that point. The Lincolnite proclamation only confirmed what those who looked closely at the matter had already seen. Those who, with opportunities of observation, endeavoured to lull the people with the cuckoo cry of "watch and wait," have little to be proud of in that connection. The people were very properly averse to violent changes, if they could be avoided.—Those who endeavoured to weave a web of deception around the facts of the case to make the people believe that the issue could be avoided, when, in truth it was already on us, had that flimsy web rudely torn to pieces by the rough blast of Lincoln's proclamation. The truth stood revealed. The *people* could be no longer deceived or blinded. They *did* step out with a *moral* unanimity. But why, when this thing is done, will these web-weavers and "watch and wait" men keep harping about "destructives" and "Conservatives." That one rough blast of Lincoln's proclamation, by opening the *people's* eyes to the real state of the case, made them *all* Secessionists. Like Othello, the "watch and wait" politicians found their occupation gone. Why need they try to revive distractions at this time? Is it because of their patriotism? If so, all we can say is that they have a queer way of showing it.

But these remarks have only an indirect reference to Mr. Badger's letter. They would have none at all, did not that letter, written long ago, and frequently called for, but kept back to be published on the eve of the election, undertake, while saying one word to Mr. Ely about Stanly, to talk a dozen *at* the portion of the citizens of North Carolina not agreeing in sentiment with Mr. Badger, or with the delectable organ through whose columns Mr. Badger's letter first sees the light, after having reposed quietly until the "watch and wait" wire-pullers thought the puppet could be profitably danced before the people without the danger of the trick's being exposed before its fruits had been reaped at the ballot-box. It is time for the *people* to look at these things just as they are.

THE WEATHER lately has been good for corn, but bad for the making of salt. We have had some delightful rains within the last two weeks, and all the corn not too far advanced has felt the advantage of it. Corn will be much lower we take it, and some that is held back for starvation prices, will perharps get musty and be sold lower. Corn is pork in the rough. It is our great stand-by now, and with its improvement the prospects of the country improve.

WHEN WAR must be made or carried on it is, of course, desirable that it should be made on aggressive rather than a merely defensive war, for the reason that if hostilities can be successfully waged upon the aggressive system, the seat of war is removed from our own territory to that of the enemy—the incidental horrors inseparable from even the most civilized mode of carrying on hostilities are felt by the people of the enemy's country and not by the people of our own, while the inevitable losses and destructions fall upon the enemy and not upon us. These are the advantages of "carrying the war into Africa," and they ought not to be underrated or lost sight of. But on the other hand, there is no greater mistake than the assertion so flippantly made by the Richmond *Examiner* and some other papers, that independence cannot be achieved without aggressive warfare. The history of the first revolution is a case in point which wholly disproves the assertion in question, if by aggressive warfare we are to understand invasion of the enemy's territory. Nothing was effected by the attempts made upon Canada, but loss of men. Montgomery fell bravely fighting, and Arnold exhibited the qualities of a brave and skillful leader, but no serious impression was made on the enemy. The truth is, that most struggles for independence must, from the nature of things, be mainly fought out on the territory of the struggling party. It is unavoidable.

But if by aggressive war is meant an attitude of attack wherever a choice is permitted by the nature of circumstances, then we are inclined to agree fully with those who go for assuming that attitude, and carrying it out into action. Nay, as we have already said, if circumstances will permit counter-invasion, the advantages of removing the seat of hostilities from our own soil to those of the enemy are too great to be neglected. But it is much to be doubted whether half of the newspaper generals who call for invasion of the North, and bitterly denounce the Administration for not having inaugurated such invasion long ago, are the best judges of what the circumstances will safely admit of being done. It is quite possible that the really able soldiers at the head of our military affairs know nearly as much of these things as their critics, possibly a little more.

Our Government is a young one, springing up almost impromptu, and forced to enter at once, as one might say, upon the prosecution of the greatest war of modern times, all things considered. It is not to be denied either, that the war has assumed proportions not at all anticipated by any one, North or South, in Europe or in America. This being the case, it is hardly to be supposed but that errors and miscalculations were made in preparing to meet its exigencies. But even admitting that there have been omissions—that some things have been left undone the necessity for doing which greater prescience would have pointed out, it must be admitted that very much *has* been done; and really what has been done is something to excite amazement and win admiration—to cast in the shade the almost unavoidable omissions, and to challenge for the authorities the mede of praise, and win for the government of President Davis the confidence of the people of the South; and, after all that has been said against it, after all the attacks that have been made upon it, after all the efforts that we have seen to get up factious opposition, we feel that the government *has* the confidence of the people, and that Jeff. Davis is really the man to whom the people look more than to any other man in the Confederacy. We allude to Jefferson Davis as a man, and not simply in his official capacity. It is easy to talk—talk is cheap—so they say, but if the talkers would point out a man who would do better, or for whom the people would be content to exchange their present Chief Magistrate, they would do something that they have not yet done, and which we think they are not likely to do soon.

THE Fayetteville *Observer* is "pronouncing" again. We hope it enjoys its amusement, of which we would not for the world have it deprived or restricted on our account, for upon the whole we think it rather pleases us. We are so used to it that we would miss it if it did not come, like as a man asleep in a mill will be apt to wake up when the clatter ceases. We don't mind what the *Observer* says, so please don't restrain yourself on our account. It will "distress" us if you do, and when you are at it, please don't forget *that name*.

HINTS of intervention, recognition and so on, come in the foreign news as usual. We give them for what they may be worth. Not much, we take it, but they are part of the news of the day, and as such we give them. The recent Confederate victories may have effects abroad which are feared by the Federal government—It is for us to keep on, unmindful of these rumors.

JACK MORGAN seems to have been and to still continue to be engaged in kicking up the very mischief in Kentucky, scaring Cincinnati, and exciting Louisville.

But Morgan is not away up on the very northern confines of Kentucky merely for amusement or even for the fun of catching a few stragglers or bagging a few hundred odd Yankees, or destroying some stores and things. We may fairly presume that he is the pioneer of more serious movements. Bragg is not going to remain long unheard from. All indications point to early action—to a determined effort to recover Kentucky and Tennessee and throw the Federals on the defensive.

Some curiosity has been expressed to learn whether the people are flocking to Morgan's standard. This is premature. Morgan could not receive or arm them if they came. He has but a cavalry force, with neither trains nor arms nor supplies with which to equip and organize a force. The people can and will rally to some of the divisions of Bragg's army. It is evident, however, that were not the people generally friendly, Jack Morgan could not stay in Kentucky with a handful of horse, traversing the State at will, now threatening Louisville, now hanging over Lexington or Frankfort and anon away within striking distance of Cincinnati.

THEY ARE getting up meetings in the Northern cities, for the purpose of drumming up recruits to Lincoln's army. At these meetings the most bitter and relentless hatred to the South is avowed. Extermination, devastation, confiscation, abolition, servile war, anything or everything that can injure the Southern people is openly avowed and gloried in. The cant of restoring the Union is about played out. The Union feeling of which so much has been said is found not to exist. The war is no longer even pretended to be against the Confederate "rebel" government. It is against the people, who are admitted to be unanimously hostile to any reconnection with the North.

One Col. Simon H. Mix made a speech at a war meeting in New York, in which he said he was just from Newbern and had brought with him soldiers of his regiment wounded by the people of the country, who were farmers in the day-time and bandits at night—that is, at night they shot Federal pickets and way-laid Federal parties. He said the Yankees got their information from the negroes, and he advised the putting of arms into the hands of this latter class of the population.

BUYING LEGS.—It is stated that an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars has been made by the Lincoln Congress for artificial limbs for wounded Yankee soldiers. The amount is insignificant. It wouldn't buy toe-nails, let alone legs and arms. Fifteen million would be more like the thing.

MORE MODERATE.—The recent rains have for the time being cooled the atmosphere, and made it possible to sleep at night and work during the day without absolute torture. The thermometer to-day at 11 o'clock, a. m., has not got above 80 degrees, which is quite indurable.

THE Editor of the Raleigh *Standard* is fond of talking against others "for partizan purposes," when he *knows* that all he says is only said for effect and not because he believes it himself. He talks about Colonel Johnston and the war, and this man, that man and the other man. Did it never strike the Editor of that sheet that all he says about Col. Johnston or anybody else not being now in camp, will apply with even more force to himself? *He* signed the ordinance of secession as well as Col. Johnston did, and if he was sincere in doing so, he is under as many obligations to go to the wars as Col. Johnston, who is doing really valuable service where he is.

And when the *Standard* desires to know why all the editors of papers opposed to its views are not off and their offices shut up and their issues stopped, that the field may be left to the *Standard*, with none to expose its demagoguism and all its iniquity, the world cannot help admiring its disinterested interpedding with other people's business, while people *will* ask why the devil the editor of the *Standard* don't shut up shop and go, being as how there would still be plenty of papers published in Raleigh, even if that luminary were extinguished. But that's not what the *Standard* wants. No, not much. It would like to see the only paper in the principal town in the State, and the principal *newspaper* of all the State shut up, but it won't shut up itself. What in the world would our readers in and out of camp do without the *Journal*?

If the *Standard only had* the power to which it at one time laid claim, "to kill and make alive," wouldn't it use it with a hard hand! Andy Johnson would be only a circumstance, although Andy *is* pretty hard on the secession editors and preachers, the "destructives" as Andy, or the *Standard*, or somebody calls them, "the precipitators," the bad persons who don't believe in being killed and made alive by the *Standard*.

WE COPY the following extract of a letter to the Editors of the *Journal*, merely to show the feeling existing amongst the soldiers in camp in and around Wilmington. We may add that the writer is from Burke county, and a soldier. He orders the *Journal* to be sent to a friend, and adds:—

I send the paper simply to show how beautifully you are holding the traitor Holden up and exhibiting his true principles to your numerous readers.

I wish I were able to send every man in old Burke your paper during the present campaign—for your arguments in favor of Colonel Johnston are not only true but sensible.

I have known Colonel Vance ever since I was a boy, and know him to be, as you say a clever, witty young man, and will no doubt make a good Colonel, and deserves credit for his patriotism; but not more than thousands of others who have gone to the defense of their country. It is not time for such "patriots" as "Holden" talks so much about to throw off their armor. Colonel Z. B. Vance is just where he ought to stay, and two-thirds of this regiment will tell him so on the 31st July.

You are doing good work in your country's cause, though you may not see it as I have in this regiment; and I assure you that whatever you say against Holden, and other such enemies, will not bring you censure from this regiment.

Let us have "Colonel" Vance, and "Governor" Johnston.

Respectfully, &c.

JUST one year ago yesterday was fought the great battle of Manassas, the first general engagement of the war. We need not speak at any length of the trials or the triumphs of that day. It was an awful stampede of Yankees and others. We lost many brave and good men there, but nothing like what we did in the battles of the present Summer. At Manassas, the majority of the troops on both sides were raw and comparatively untrained. At Richmond nearly all were disciplined and hardened to the work and the fighting was awful.

Contributions for the Sick and Wounded.

We are requested to state that the Rev. J. L. Pritchard will accompany the car that leaves here on Thursday evening next for Richmond, to carry contributions for our sick and wounded soldiers. Vegetables of every description, lint, bandages, in fact every thing that will assist in making the sick and wounded comfortable, will be thankfully received and properly disposed of by Mr. Pritchard, not only at the depot here, but at every depot on the road where such articles may be offered.

We are also requested by Dr. Jas. A. Miller, Surgeon of the 18th Regiment N. C. Troops, to state that he will leave here on the above day, on the same train with Mr. Pritchard, and will take charge of any packages for his regiment. The men are mostly in need of vegetables, and any donations of the kind will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

Our troops generally, in camp around Richmond, we learn are in great need of vegetables. We would suggest that some arrangement be made for the purpose of furnishing our brave men with such articles as will prevent those in camp from taking the scurvy, or other disease liable to camp life. Send them vegetables from all along the lines of the Railroads.

The Standard says that a report is in circulation that Col. Vance is a native born Yankee. We have never heard such a report, and do not believe that any report of the kind is in circulation.—*Raleigh Register.*

We never heard of such report in this section, until it appeared in the "Standard." The "Standard" Editor, it should be recollected, is very sensitive on matters of nativity.

STIRRING times are looked for in the Valley. Jackson is there now with a sufficient force of fresh troops ready to meet and beat back all the forces that Pope or anybody else can bring. His very name, while a tower of strength to his own troops, strikes terror into the hearts of his enemies. They are getting alarmed already.

HALLECK has resigned his command in the West, and gone to Washington. It is rumoured that he is to be Federal Secretary of War. He has the only great qualification for that position. He can lie even up to the Seward standard.

THANK Providence the election in this State will soon come on, and come off, and with it all the miserable canvass which has sprung up will close. No one will be gladder than we. Anxious to avoid a canvass of any kind—appealing to the conductors of the several papers in the State to meet and agree upon some course of action so that in any event the press should be free from any responsibility on that account, we have yet been finally dragged into taking such part as we have taken. The course of attack upon us has been such as to compel us, in self-defence, to adopt at times a tone of acerbity, the necessity for which no one could regret more than ourselves. But we were forced into it, and although we regret the state of the case we cannot accuse ourselves of having had any hand in bringing it about. Upon those who *would* have it so be the responsibility. Somebody will be elected no doubt. In the mean time we look with much anxiety and interest to the movements of the war.

OUR GOVERNMENT has commenced sending the wounded Yankees back, some arrangement to that purpose having been entered into, though not yet made public. The Richmond Dispatch of the 19th says, "the mortality among them has been considerable, as many as 20 alone having died on Thursday night. A flag of truce will leave this morning, and going hence to City Point, will deliver up all the Yankee Surgeons. The wounded men and officers will go by the York river railroad, and be received on board of Yankee vessels anchored twelve miles below Drury's Bluff. None of these not wounded will be sent off till all their disabled comrades are gotten rid off. The batch of wounded that departed yesterday left in charge of an army Surgeon, who was duly empowered to hand them over to the enemy."

Proclamation.

We are indebted to the polite Captain of the Underground Railroad, direct from the "State of Hatteras," by Shark Express to Newbern, for a copy of the following extraordinary proclamation, purporting to have recently been issued by authority of *Gov. Marble Nash Taylor*, in command of the conquered territory of *Hatteras Inlet*. We are sure it will amuse our readers, and make their hearts glad to find that there is a fuss between the Lincoln Governors. May they fight it out to their hearts' content. But let Gov. Taylor be heard:

"Gov." Taylor vs. "Gov." Stanly.

[PROCLAMATION.]

To my Loyal Subjects in North Carolina: I, Governor Marble Nash Taylor, Captain-General of the territory of Marines, having noticed with feelings of astonishment and profound indignation the recent foolish and treasonable movements of one Ed. Stanly, do this day, by my letters patent, fully declare and assert my authority and power as the Governor of Hatteras, New-Bern, and Beaufort, and as such, rebuke the presumption of the bogus Governor. Subjects:—After my achievements at Hatteras, Mr. Lincoln seeing that there was merit in me, thought proper to show his appreciation of my gallant conduct by making me a Governor. Now did he have the power to confer on me this appointment? In order to decide this point, I refer you to the following constitutional authorities: Swain's Justice, page 43, sec. 10. State vs. Tem, 93. Starkie on Executors, 114. Toller on Ex., 15 and 16. It is settled then that he had the appointing power. When the appointment passed out of him it vested in me, was *in gremio legis*, or in "*nubibus*;" it could not be "*in gremio legis*," for the maxim prevails "*lex de minimis non curat*." Could it be in "*nubibus?*" Clearly not, for the stream cannot rise higher than its fountain.—Having then vested in me, by what process could I be divested of it? See Coke's Institutes Barns on Belmont, page 93 and 18. Was the appointment to me an *inchoate* one? the reasoning employed in the State vs. Brown settles that point.

In that case the Judges say "*Cujus est solum ejus est usque ad coelum*" Was my appointment coupled with a condition upon the failure or non-performance of which my powers should cease? Assuredly not, and for the following reasons: Being an incorporate hereditament, it issued out of me, and must continue whilst I continue; when I cease to live, I cease to be Governor; "*Cessante causa cess, effectus*" See Saunders on Uses and Trusts, story on the revolution, and others.

Can there be two Governors at one and the same time? In other words, can I be Governor of Hatteras, and Stanly of Newbern at one and the same time?—This point has been repeatedly adjudicated—Greenleaf on Governors; Toller on Dignitaries &c. The Judges there expressly say, "The second appointee shall not usurp the dignities and honors of the first, but that the sight of primogeniture shall prevail, and the second shall serve the first." Having now established my authority, I call upon my subjects to obey me. It is no co-hoot business between Stanly and myself. I go the whole *hog*, and Stanly is nothing but a pig-my. I therefore issue this, my proclamation, calling upon my good and loyal subjects, the Bankers and the Beachers, to rally at once to the Taylor flag. A reasonable price will be paid for the carcass of Edward Stanly, if brought to me dead or crippled, at Hatteras; payment to be in fish, or New York censation money. Men disobeying these orders will be hung if caught; women and children will be whipped according.

Done by me, MARBLE NASH TAYLOR, Governor *de facto*, and Minister Plenipotentiary to Hatteras, in the 87th year of American Independence, and in the Second year of the Confederate Independence.

(L. S.) Signed MARBLE N. TAYLOR.

Holden Rebuked.

It gives us pleasure to observe the people of Wake County are beginning to see that the course pursued by the *Standard* is anything but loyal to the South, and in order to put a stop to the strife existing in that county, a number of influential gentlemen have induced the candidates of Wake to abandon a further cavass during the present contest. We say it gives us pleasure to make this statement, for of all things to be deprecated at this time, is a party canvass for members to the Legislature, or for Governor. We do not know what others may think, but for our part we look upon the action of the candidates of Wake as most honorable, and as the severest rebuke "Conservative" Holden could have received. We copy the following from the *State Journal* of last Saturday:

From the State Journal.

Well Done.

The editor of the *Standard* has just received such a rebuke as would shame any one but a *shameless*. Disgusted and outraged at the contemptible party contest into which the State has been lashed by Holden, at such a time as this, a number of patriotic gentlemen of this county, preferring the harmony of the people to miserable party squabbles, have been instrumental in inducing the candidates for the Legislature in this county to abandon a canvass and go home and be silent, if they cannot do better, and leave the people to work together against the common foe, instead of being arrayed against each other. We say, well done.

It is a rebuke, we earnestly trust, which will not be wholly lost, upon even the callous soul of Holden. But we earnestly hope the people will follow this up by such a vote of condemnation in the coming election, as will teach that arch-disturber of the public peace, and every Holdenite candidate in the State, that they cannot and will not be trifled with and their State disgraced in so outrageous a manner, to serve the selfish, corrupt, mercenary ends of any man. It is due to the character of every patriotic freeman of the State—it is particularly due to the character of the brave troops, representing so gloriously the Old North State on the battle fields of the Confederacy. Let every single Holdenite be voted down at the polls.

To Henry W. Miller, we will only say this morning, that he has been humbled in this exhibition of the people's disgust and contempt to an extent which almost excites our pity. More anon.

The following is the agreement of the candidates:

AUBURN, July 17, 1862.

The undersigned, candidates for the Senate and House of Commons, for the county of Wake, with the view of allaying party strife, and avoiding the discussion of disturbing topics among the people—at the earnest suggestion of sundry patriotic citizens, do hereby covenant and agree to and with each other, to discontinue the canvass from this day—to publish no speech, nor circular, nor electioneer publicly or privately, nor attend any public assembly for that purpose until the day of election,

J. P. H. RUSS,
M. A. BLEDSOE,
G. H. ALFORD,
R. H. JONES,
QUENT. BUSHEE,
J. C. MARRIOTT,
WM. LAWS,
H. W. MILLER.

"THE CARTEL OF 1812."—It will be remembered that a Richmond paper has mentioned the probability of a general exchange of prisoners "on the basis of the Cartel of 1812." This was a cartel, or agreement, for an exchang of prisoners, between th United States and Great Britain, during the late war, by which all prisoners, taken by either belligerent, were to be parolod and returned to their respective countries, whenever a certain number were captured, their expenses being paid for the time being, by the Consuls of their respective countries; and receipts and vouchers as to rank being given and received in all such shipments. Whenever the numbers thus captured and paroled were equal on both sides, they were exchanged, rank for rank—with the exception of privateers, whom Great Britain refused to recognize as men of war's men, and who were accordingly retained as prisoners until the close of the war.

From the New York World—Editorial.

Our Recent Military Disasters.

It never rains but it pours. The check before Richmond was preceded by the repulse on James Island and has been followed by some serious reverses in the West. At Murfreesboro' two regiments and two Generals have been captured—Nashville is threatened and may fall, since we are in for a run of bad luck.—Baton Rouge has been recaptured, and portions of three regiments, fifteen hundred men in all, surrendered with it. Curtis, if we are to believe Southern accounts, has recently lost a thousand men, while guerrillas swarm again in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

This is not a pleasant state of things, but it was rendered possible when Gen. Halleck decided to go into summer quarters with his army. Had the campaign continued vigorously, we should not have heard of the Confederates being near Nashville. If we do not attack them they undoubtedly will us, and we must expect a series of reverses until our Western army again assumes the offensive.

It is probable the reference of the recapture of Baton Rouge by our forces, is the same old story which was reported some days ago only to be contradicted immediately afterwards. We wish the first report about Baton Rouge had proved correct.

THE NEWS of the defeat of McClellan's army before Richmond, is becoming quite stale with the people of the Confederate States of America, so much so that we fear our readers are getting tired of seeing accounts of it in our columns; yet we must be excused for making a few more extracts from Northern papers, in order to show how they take the matter at heart. The New York Herald is rampant on the subject:

From the N. Y. Herald, July 15.

Gen. McClellan has been shocked in front of Richmond by an assailing rebel army of two hundred thousand men. Jeff. Davis and his Confederates have staked their game of Southern independence upon their defence of Richmond.—All their available military forces and resources are concentrated in and around their chosen "Confederate" capital. They know that if they are driven from it their prestige and power at home and their dreams of foreign intervention are at an end. They believe that if for a month or two longer they can hold their capital, France and England will come to their rescue. With their superior forces in front of McClellan, they have become bold and daring, and from the late daring operations we can understand the importance of looking well to our defences of the Potomac while actively and heavily reinforcing our noble army on the James river.

An intelligent army officer gives it as his opinion that if we were at once to withdraw all our well trained and experienced troops from every other quarter, to strengthen the army of General McClellan and the co-operative army of General Pope, so as to be able to pounce in overwhelming strength upon the rebel army of Richmond before its recovery from the serious damages it has lately suffered, we should end this rebellion in a single blow, and gain everything from Virginia to Texas in gaining Richmond. Look at the game and its results. If, within the next two weeks, we can reinforce on two all important armies of Virginia, each to the extent of fifty thousand men, we may, before the end of August, realize the grand consummation of the overthrow of Jeff. Davis and his spurious Confederacy with our occupation of Richmond. We believe, too, that with proper activity, within two weeks a hundred thousand tried and experienced soldiers may be added to our armies in Virginia, and that under the present aspects of the war this movement would be wise and economical, whatever might be our temporary disadvantages resulting from rebel raids and guerrillas in other quarters. Such shallow devices as those in Tennessee, for instance, should not divert the Government from the grand and crowning achievement of an overwhelming army in Virginia in the shortest possible time.

We have expended six hundred millions of dollars, a whole year of active war by land and sea, and have lost from the casualties of war many thousand soldiers in fighting this rebellion around a great circle. We have routed the rebel armies from Missouri and Kentucky, and Tennessee, and partly from Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana; we have removed for a thousand miles, down to the Gulf, the rebel obstructions from the Mississippi river; we have recovered New Orleans, Norfolk Newbern, Fort Macon, Beaufort, N. C., Beaufort, S. C., and Port Royal, Fort Pulaski, and several seaboard places in Georgia, and several rebel strongholds in Florida, including Pensacola. We have driven the great rebel army of Virginia from its offensive position in sight of Washington back to the defence of Richmond; but there, in measuring our strength with that rebel army, we find it twice in numbers the army of Gen. McClellan, and apparently confident of its power to destroy him, and to turn the tide of invasion back upon Washington and the North.

Everything now depends upon the army of Gen McClellan and the co-operating army of Gen. Pope—all that we have gained, all that we expect to gain, and all that is in danger. The immediate reinforcement of those two armies is therefore the immediate and paramount duty of the Government, and of our loyal States and people. We say, let McClellan and Pope be reinforced at once with our experienced troops from other quarters, and let their present points of occupation be supplied by our new recruits as fast as they can be raised, and if for this purpose the volunteer system is too slow, let us have a call of the militia. We have the whole available strength of the rebellion concentrated at the very point most convenient for our object, if we would crush the monster at a single blow, but at the very point the most dangerous to our safety and our cause if we fail to hurry up in season an overwhelming army to General McClellan and General Pope, in front of Richmond and in the rear of Washington.

Granted that the rebel leaders at Richmond will be very cautious in challenging General McClellan to battle again, after the terrible slaughter which they have suffered from their late desperate but impotent efforts to crush him, we still know that every day's delay adds something to the strength of the defences of Richmond, and that the season is approaching when the roads of Virginia will again be impassable. We know, too, from the threatened complications of the negro question, that this summer's campaign must end this rebellion, or that this may be a very long and eventful war.

We call upon the Government to supply, at once, from our troops in the field elsewhere, an overwhelming army to McClellan and Pope in Virginia, and upon our loyal States to push forward their volunteers or militia. If, within two or three weeks, we can reinforce our Virginia armies to the extent of a hundred thousand men, it may save us a vast amount of human life and a thousand millions of dollars, which may otherwise be required for the suppression of this rebellion. Now is the time for action, if we would save the Union. We can. Let action, then, be the word.

From the Herald, 15th inst.

There can be no doubt that the Government has expended six hundred million of dollars and the lives and health of one hundred and fifty thousand troops since the inauguration of the war, and still we are without any decisive result. It was expected that, with the immense army brought into the field, and the millions of money raised to sustain it the war would be terminated in one year. But instead of that it will extend over two years, and it may be for a longer period. What is the cause of this? Mismanagement of the grossest kind. By the interference of the committees of both houses of Congress, and by their ill-advised and silly speeches, expressing their opinions upon matters of which they were profoundly ignorant, they have brought disaster upon our army and caused the expenditure of so much blood and treasure in vain. They have rendered necessary the calling into the service three hundred thousand additional men—perhaps half a million would be nearer the mark. It is fortunate that Congress is about to adjourn; for otherwise the consequences might be most fatal to the country. Now that Jacobin committees are about to take their departure from Washington, and to leave the management of the war in the hands of the President and his Generals, there is a prospect of brighter days, a confident hope that a new era of reform will be inaugurated, that a great many of the blunders will be retrieved, and that the next year will see the war brought to a successful issue.

Meantime the elections will take place, and we, trust the people will look after the men who misrepresented them in the legislative halls of the nation. Let every man of them get leave to stay at home in future, and let totally different set of men be sent to Congress. Let the Wades, the Chandlers, the Sumners, and the Wilsons be consigned to oblivion, and let patriots and practical men take their places.

For the Journal.

"Sergeant Cook, 2nd North Carolina."

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND,
July 15th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—When an act of bravery closes the life of a General or any other officer the country is grieved that he has fallen; all conspire in handing his name down to posterity and the young are incited to emulate his example. Yet, when a poor private bravely meets his fate perhaps while daring death to its very teeth in the support of a noble and a righteous cause, he falls unhonored and unsung, and no one knows whether he met his death while bravely doing his duty or was slain while skulking from the field of danger, unless there be found some appreciative friend to do justice to his memory. And would that some one more able than I had taken the task of doing justice to the name of one who, though humble in position, was one of North Carolina's most worthy sons.

It was during the hottest part of the engagement with the enemy on Tuesday, July the first, that the act of bravery of which I will now speak was performed.—A Louisiana Regiment with which I was then fighting (my own Regiment being scattered) had lost their flag. I suppose the bearer was shot down and the flag thus lost in the excitement of the charge. The Colonel attempted to form his Regiment several times but having no flag in which to form upon—and everything being in confusion—and men falling around us every minute from the effects of the enemy's destructive fire of grape and canister from their Artillery, he met with but little success. A General present, whose name I do not know, called for a flag on which to form the Regiment, when a young man rushed out shouting here is a North Carolina flag but it don't matter, come on boys. With a deafening cheer for the Old North State the brave Louisianians took their places in line, despite the deathly hail of missiles around them. Scarcely had the Regiment formed before the flag staff was cut into by a bullet near the hands of its bearer, but it was again seized and borne before the Regiment by its heroic bearer. The General spoken of asked him his name, and I heard him answer Cook, 2nd N. C., a Serg't. Immediately after a shell bursting in contact with the flag it was torn to atoms and the brave ensign knocked down, but he immediately arose and shouting to his comrades to come on, rushed to the front. The General shouted, "go it North Carolina!" "I'll swear you shall be promoted." But the poor fellow did not live to receive the reward of his bravey, a ball soon struck him and he fell near me in advance of our line while coolly loading and firing at the enemy.—Our Regiment retired a few paces under the heavy fire of their artillery, and I saw him no more. Wounded and tired I left the field, but since then I have often thought of that brave boy, and regretted that he did not live to fill a higher position and to see the fruit of his bravery.

He has gone and let those who knew him and who were his friends be consoled by the thought that he died only as the true patriot can die—at the post of danger in the defense of right

Truly, ALABAMIAN.

FROM NASHVILLE.—The Knoxville *Register* states that Andy Johnson has resigned his Military Governorship and returned to Washington. He has been succeeded by Wm. B. Campbell, who indicates already a disposition to surpass even Andy in his despotic rule.—He has summoned all the merchants of Nashville to go forward and take the oath of allegiance, an act of tyranny which Andy had omitted.

A clergyman, who was in the habit of preaching in different parts of the country, was not long since at an inn, where he observed a horse jockey trying to take in a simple gentleman by imposing upon him a broken-winded horse for a sound one. The parson knew the character of the jockey, and, taking the gentleman aside, told him to be cautious of the man he was dealing with. The gentleman declined the purchase, and the jockey, quite nettled, observed:

"Parson, I had much rather hear you preach than to see you interfere in a bargain between man and man in this way.

"Well," replied the parson, "if you had been where you ought to have been last Sunday, you might have heard me preach."

"Where was that?" inquired the jockey.

"In the State prison," returned the clergyman.

The Imprisoned Clergy of Nashville.

We have already given our readers some account of the imprisonment in the penitentiary, by Andy Johnson, of several clergymen of Nashville who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Abolition Government. The following are the orders of the Tennessee Haydan, in their cases:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, June 28, 1862.

Lieut. Col. Martin, Acting Provost Marshal:

SIR: I have requested that you will issue stringent orders prohibiting all visitors to the members of the Clergy this day sent as prisoners to the Penitentiary, except such as have special permission from me for that purpose; and I would add, this privilege should be granted only for good and sufficient reasons. I would suggest that no encouragement should be given to that secession spirit and feeling which are manifested in the numerous offerings of delicacies, etc., by sympathizing rebel friends.

Those men were not sent to the Penitentiary, there to be kept as objects of especial attention from traitors, nor be lionized by a class of people who, if properly dealt with, would be allowed the privilege of expressing their sympathy only within the same place of confinement.

They are there as enemies of our Government, and as such are entitled to and should receive such consideration as attaches to a person guilty of such a crime.

Very respectfully, ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPART'T,
Nashville, June 28, 1862.

Lieut. Col. McLain, Acting Provost Marshal:

SIR: Reverened Doctors Howell, Ford, Sohon, Sawrie and Baldwin are under arrest, and they are hereby placed in your custody.

Should they desire to give evidence of their loyalty by taking the oath of allegiance and giving their individual bond in the sum of $5,000 each for the faithful observance thereof, they will be permitted to do so, and their release ordered accordingly.

If however, it is their determination not to give such evidence of loyalty, they will be committed to prison, there to remain until arrangements are completed for their transportation South, beyond the Federal lines, there to be left, with the distinct understanding that if they recross or come again within said lines during the rebellion, they will be considered spies and dealt with accordingly. Very respectfully,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

From the Mississippian July 11th, 1862.

Depredations of the Yankees on the Mississippi River.

From a gentleman who has just arrived in our city from Louisiana and who had to go a great distance below to get over the river, we gather the following items:

The Yankees have taken all the negro men belonging to the plantation of Messrs Joe and Jeff Davis, James, Lovell, Henderson, Seargent, Coons and Tucker. These places are on the river. At Mr. James' they showed themselves in their true light. On Tuesday the 1st inst., they landed at Mr. James' place and told him to have all his negroes on the levee next day for

RICHMOND, July 21st, 1862.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

You are aware that I took charge of a car at Wilmington, on Thursday last, with contributions of supplies for the sick and wounded in the Hospitals in and about Richmond. Missing connection at Petersburg on Friday morning, we did not arrive at Richmond until Friday evening late, when I went forthwith to the North Carolina Depot, 228 Main Street, and found the agent, Col. Claiborne Watkins, who was very obliging in rendering me assistance. I found my task not a very easy one, as I had live stock—Sheep, Lambs, and Chickens—requiring immediate destribution; but how to do it equitably and according to need, was the greatest obstacle in my way. The Hospitals are in every direction and miles and upwards apart, from the Chickahominy to the Winder Hospital. I sent a portion to the Winder, as it is just starting. What I sent could not have been in a better time, and was highly appreciated. Besides the Winder, I distributed to the Moore, the Howard, Chimborazo, Baptist Institute, Kent, Dr. Campbell's Hospitals. Also, a portion to the 2d division N. C., at Petersburg.

How these contributions were appreciated none can tell but the recipients.

I met with Dr. L. Hussey of Duplin, at the Moore Hospital. He appeals to North Carolinians who have manifested care and concern for their wounded unparalleled, not to forget the Howard, on Main street, between 25th and 26th streets, under the care of a skilful and gentlemanly surgeon—Dr. Fox—who has many of our sons with him. He needs vegetables, chickens, and wines principally. Dr. Hussey says his hospital has to boast of numerous valuable contributions from No th Caroline, and he humbly hopes that both the Moore and the Howard, only fifty feet apart, may engage our attention.

I delivered the private donations, except one box to the care of Capt. Owen Holmes, which was carried to Richmond instead of being left at Petersburg.

I would suggest to contributors to mark their boxes, barrels, or vessels, *weal* and *plain*—*top* and *side*; and to the agent in charge, to keep a list of the contributions—to whom marked—and separate those for Petersburg from those for Richmond.

The ladies of Richmond excel in their devotion to our sick and wounded, and I would mention specially Mrs. Chandler, at the Baptist Institute Hospital. I visited the 20th N. C. Regiment yesterday at their camp, and heard their Chaplain, Rev. J. M. Sprunt, preach a good sermon from the text "Woe unto him that striveth against his master."

Morris Gore, of Co. I, 20th Regiment, died last night of a wound received in battle.

As there is a regulation for a car to leave Wilmington every Thursday evening with contributions, it would save the agent a deal of trouble if the Hospitals would send either to the Rail Road depot in Richmond, or to the N. C. depot, 228 Main street, to receive them, and contributors should designate the Hospitals, if practicable. The Agent will get transportation at the Quarter Master's office in Petersburg for his car, at S. G. Branch & Bro.'s, foot of Sycamore street.

Respectfully,

P. MURPHY, Agent.

WILMINGTON, N. C, July 21st, 1862.

To the Editors of the Journal:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to give the following hints to those who may be wounded on the battle-field, or who may be remote from a physician, as many are sent home.

Spirits of Turpentine is death to the germs of vermin, besides it is one of our best remedies to check hemorrhage. The impression that it gives pain to fresh wounds is generally false. Should it sting, it is but for a moment. It has a soothing, cleansing and healthful effect upon the wounds.—If our soldiers were each provided with this article when going into battle and as soon as wounded would apply it freely to the parts, great suffering from mortification and other concomitants might be saved, and probably many lives.

Another remedy, is common fresh honey which is in almost every house in the Southern Confederacy. It is also a styptic, and might well supply the place of lead-water in inflammation or gangreen, and that of iodine in erysipelas. In fact it alleviates the pain in the above diseased wounds perhaps better than any other domestic remedy, and sets up a healthy reaction. Apply it freely to the diseased parts with a mop or feather, then lay on a clean cloth, and change as often as it becomes dry.

For erysipelas, gangreen, and indolent ulcers, the spirits turpentine and honey may be mixed in about equal parts and applied as above. These remedies should be omitted when the wounds are restored to a healthy state.

ONE WHO HAS TESTED THE GOOD EFFECTS.

FORT FISHER, N. C., July 15th, 1862.

At a meeting of A. McRae's Company of Heavy Artillery, the following were reported by the committee appointed to draft resolutions, and unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, it hath pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst by death, our much respected friend and fellow soldier, James D. Watson, who died at his home in Robeson county, July the 6th. Therefore—

Resolved, 1st, That bowing in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we can but deplore the loss of a warm and true friend, and a brave and patriotic soldier

Resolved, 2nd, That we tender our warmest sympathies to those upon whom this affliction falls heaviest, the bereaved brothers and sister unto whom the deceased had long been as a father; and that they mourn not alone, we claim the privilege of mingling our tears with theirs at the common altar of grief.

Resolved, 3rd. That the community in which he lived, and the Church in which he was a ruling Elder, have sustained a loss that will be sadly felt.

Resolved, 4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sister of the deceased, and to the North Carolina Presbyterian, Fayetteville Observer, and Wilmington Journal for publication.

JOHN LEITCH,
ROBT M. MCNAIR, } Com.
ALEX. M. COBB,

ANGUS SHAW, Ch'm'n.

To the Editors of the Wilmington Journal:

KIND SIRS: Please do me the favor of giving the following short piece a place in your paper:

Died, at the "Royster" Hospital, in Richmond, Va., ISAAC TUNNEL, a member of Capt. John D. Litchfield's Company, (L,) 7th Reg't S. C. Troops, (formerly Capt. White's Horry Vols.) The above young man died on the 10th July, after a short illness, produced from over-fatigue in the late hard-fought battles near Richmond. In his death we have lost a good soldier and a nice young man, and his loss is severely felt. We do deeply sympathise with his bereaved relatives in announcing the death of one who was ever the foremost one in ranks to meet the enemy, and who died in defence of his country.

Remaining very respectfully,
Your most ob't serv't,
WILLIAM JAMES TUNSTALL,
Co. L, 7th Reg't S. C. Troops, Richmond, Va.

A Tribute of Respect.

HEADQUARTERS 5th REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS,
CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, July 11th, 1862.

At a meeting of the officers of the 30th Regiment N. C. Troops, Capt. D. C. Allen was called to the Chair, and Capt. J. G. Witherspoon was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Col. F. M. Parker, Capt. J. G. Witherspoon, Lt. Harris and Lt. Davis were appointed a committee to draft resolutions concerning the death of Capt. W. T. Arrington, Company I. The committee retired. During their absence the meeting was entertained by appropriate remarks from John W. Ellis. The committee returned and submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Almighty Disposer of mankind to cut down in our midst on the 1st of July, in the battle of Malvern Hill, our esteemed friend and brother officer, Capt. Wm. T. Arrington, mourning his loss, and in respect to his memory, do pass the following resolutions:—

Resolved, 1st. That in the death of Capt. Wm. T. Arrington, the Confederate army sustains the loss of a competent and energetic officer, and we his surviving friends, with whom he had been associated for the past ten months, a sincere and warm hearted companion.

Resolved, 2nd. That we do humbly submit to this dispensation of Providence; and the fate of this noble officer will remind us of our mortality and stimulate us to meet a similar fate.

Resolved, 3rd. That we extend our warmest sympathies to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased, and hope that his wife and children will be watched over and protected by Him who is able and willing to give relief to those who ask it of Him.

Resolved, 4th, That in mourning the loss of our friend and brother officer, we wish peace to his sacred ashes and happiness to his immortal soul.

Resolved, 5th, That these resolutions be published in the Richmond Enquirer, Raleigh State Journal, and Wilmington Journal, and a copy of the same be sent to his bereaved family.

Capt. D. C. ALLEN, Ch'm'n.
Capt. J. G. WITHERSPOON, Sec'y.

Messrs. Editors Journal:

Allow me to acknowledge from citizens in and about Wilmington $195 65; Members of Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen, by Capt. Higgs, $10 50; Members of Capt. McRae's Company, Fort Fisher, by H. Carrol, $6 75; Lieut. S. W. Maultsby, Smithville, $3; Maj. J. J. Hedrick, Fort Fisher, $2. Total $216 90. To be applied to furnishing soldiers with testaments and tracts.

W. R. TRAWICK,
Wilmington, July 21, 1862. Collecting Agent.

CAMP RESERVE, NEAR RICHMOND, VA.,
July 18th, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—Sergt. H. H. Gregory, a member of my Company, (L) of the 7th S. C. Regiment, was killed in battle, Sunday, June the 29th. He was from Sampson or Duplin County of your State, and I suppose has many friends and relatives living, but I do not know their address. It is my duty to announce to them the sad intelligence; will you do so either as an obituary or in any otherwise through your paper, in which they may learn it and get may address.

J. L. LITCHFIELD, Captain.

EDITORS OF "WILMINGTON JOURNAL":

Please notice in the "Journal" from the ladies of Rockingham and vicinity, and refugee ladies from Wilmington, a box for wounded North Carolinians in Richmond, Va., consisting of 20 shirts, 24 pairs of drawers, and a lot of old linen, bandages, sage, slippery elm, &c.

Respectfully,
Mrs. M. A. COVINGTON,
Treasurer "Ladies Aid Society,"
July 19th, 1862 Rockingham, N. C.

Counterfeit Confederate Notes.

We are informed that counterfeit Confederate notes of the denomination of ten dollars are in circulation.—The engraving is coarsely done, purporting to be done by the Southern Bank Note company, and they are printed in black and red ink. The vignette is a group of Indian in the centre. The signature T. Ellet and ——— are engraved —not written. A little care will enable all to detect the spurious note so the public need not necessarily be losers.

Atlanta Commonwealth.

GEN. D. H. HILL.—We learn that Gen. D. H. Hill, (Bethel Hill) has been assigned to the command of the Coast, extending from Wilmington to Drury's Bluff, vice Gen. Holmes assigned to an important command in the Southwest.—*Raleigh Telegraph, 21st inst.*

The Battles Before Richmond.

In order to enable our readers to keep a record of the events which happened around Richmond during the late battles, which took place on the 25th of June, and ended on the 1st of July, 1862, it is necessary that we should copy some extracts from the correspondence of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, giving the Federal account of the situation of McCLELLAN'S army during his retreat to the James River. We may not get through with those extracts to-day. We commence with

A DOLEFUL YANKEE JEREMIAD.

O! friends, could you realize the afflictions of the past five days, you could almost shed tears of blood. Said a noble and gallant soldier, whose visage was wan, whose voice was tremulous with expressive emotion, whose beard was matted with his own precious blood—the crimson drops were trickling from his wound even then—"Oh! my friend, it is horrible! horrible! to see this proud army so wretchedly pressed upon every side, destruction threatened wherever we turn; scarce a hope of extricating save that which is born of despair. It is horrible"—and the devoted soldier who had faced the foe all day and far into the night which had passed, turned into the forest to hide his manly grief. Oh, the gloomy countenances and anxious hearts of those dark days. Would to God such days had passed away forever. Oh, my countrymen, you cannot comprehend the toils and trials of your devoted soldiers during those days of murderously unequal combat—conflict not simply with superior masses of disciplined soldiery—but contention against insidious thirst, craving appetite, enfeebling heat, overpowering fatigue—and after fighting and marching, and privations by day, and suffering by night and fighting by days, succeeding nights of fighting and harrassing vigils, against fresh forces hurled upon them in overpowering masses, till exhausted nature almost sank beneath such fearful visitations, to be pressed to the imminent verge of despair, was almost too much for human nature to endure.

"IF YOU HAVE TEARS, PREPARE TO SHED THEM NOW."

The soil of Virginia is now sacred. It is bathed with the redest blood of this broad land. Every rood of it, from Upper Chickahominy to the base of Malvern Hill, is crimsoned with the blood of your brave brethren. The dark forests, fitting canopy for such woful sacrifice—echo with the wails of wounded and dying men. There is a bloody corpse in every copse, and mangled soldiers in every thicket of that ensanguined field. Side by side they lie and die—*friendly* with the misguided foe whom they so lately fought. God only knows how many of the weary ones plunged headlong into the shade of those gloomy pines for a brief respite from the pressure of war's iron heel, who lie there now to sleep the sleep that knows no waking. But while I write these lines the foe presses hard. Our soldiers turn their breasts to the steel. Their backs are upon the river. Oh, God, shall they not *stand* where they now fight sternly and so well? (war's time) Oh, how cruel, friends, that such brave souls should be pressed almost to the very brink of ruin. They stood up still, with want pressing them with fatigue crushing them, and at every summons to the field they followed the old flag with cheers like the songs of Gods.

FACT TO BE PARTICULARLY NOTED—THE CHANGE OF THE "BASE OF OPERATIONS" WAS COMPULSORY!

On Wednesday, June 25th, Gen. McClellan made the first distinctly offensive movement, by directing Gen Hooker to take up an advanced position on Fair Oaks Farm, near the Williamsburg road. It provoked a sharp resistance, which we overcame, and accomplished our object. It is necessary to note this fact particularly, because it bears strongly upon the question whether Gen. McClellan had then distinctly contemplated changing his base of operations to James river—a perilous thing to attempt before; more so now that we were still nearer the enemy. This was pronounced an "important achievement" by Gen McClellan himself, because it gave him advantages over the rebel position which he had not enjoyed before. Some time during the night, however, tidings were received of a movement of Stonewall Jackson on our right wing. It was deemed hazardous to maintain the advantage of the previous day, and the line was ordered to resume its old position. Thursday afternoon the anticipated attack upon our right wing was made, and handsomely repulsed; but it was discovered that it had not been made by Jackson's command. Information was received that Jackson was sweeping down the Pamunkey, probably to capture military stores at White House, to cut off our communication with our water base, and menace our rear. Orders were given at once to destroy all public property at White House and evacuate that point. Matters began to assume a critical appearance, and danger culminated in the disaster of Friday. It was *then* fully determined to "change the base of operations to James river." *It seems to me this was compulsory.* The enemy had turned our right, evidently outnumbered us in great disproportion, was too strong in front for us to break through, and was in position to crush us in front and rear—and, perhaps, intended to strike on our left flank. Apparently his army was numerous enough for that grand combination. The great retrograde movement was really begun Friday evening, by the transfer of headquarters from Trent's Bluffs to Savage's Station, but the grand exodus did not commence until Saturday, and did not swell into full proportions till nightfall of that day.

THE BATTLE AT MECHANICSVILLE—DESTRUCTION OF STORES AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The fight seemed to increase in fury as it progressed, and it finally became the most terrific artillery combat of the war. I had been accustomed for months to the incessant roar of heavy guns, but until that period I had failed to comprehend the terrible sublimity of a great battle with field pieces. The uproar was incessant and deafening for hours. At times it seemed as if fifty guns exploded simultaneously, and they ran off at intervals in a splendid file firing—if I may apply infantry descriptive terms to cannonading. But no language can describe its awful grandeur. * * It was now ascertained from prisoners that Stonewall Jackson had not joined Lee. Hence it was inferred that he was sweeping down the banks of the Pamunkey to seize the public property, and cut off our retreat in that direction. General Stoneman's command was moved swiftly down to watch operations there, and orders were issued for the removal or destruction of all public stores at the White House. The situation, apparently placed on the surface, developed a troubled under current. General McClellan directed Gen. McCall to fall back and take up a new position in front of our military bridges to resist an attack, which was anticipated next day (Friday). It was thought if the enemy was not successfully repulsed he could be drawn across our bridges upon our own terms, where he could be roughly handled.

Meantime all the trains and equipage of the right wing were withdrawn to Trent's Bluff on the right bank of the river, during the night, and our wounded were conveyed to the hospital at Savage Station—to be deserted, alas, to the enemy they had beaten. All these facts indicated danger. But other evidences of it were not wanting.

THE BATTLE AT GAINES' MILL—CLOSING SCENES OF THE ACTION.

For one hour and a half our left line withstood this terrible shock of battle. Brigade after brigade of the enemy was hurled against our devoted, daring, dying heroes. Butterfield, with hat in hand, rallied, cheered, and led his men forward again and again. Though decimated at every discharge, losing heavily in officers, and with an overwhelming force in front, they still continued to fight. The gallant Colonel McLane and Major Nagle, of the 83d Pennsylvania, fell death-stricken, while line officers were stricken down by scores, and men by the hundred. Suddenly they found themselves outflanked on the right, the enemy breaking through Martindale's left, and came surging down the hill to cut off and capture the struggling brigade. They thus saw it was in vain to longer continue. The right was giving away rapidly, and black crowds of retreating men could be seen making their way toward the river. "Once more, my gallant men," cried the brave Butterfield, and, rallying again, the men cut their way through the opposing host, which now assailed them in front, in flank and in rear, and fell back upon the river, crossing upon the remains of Emerson's bridge, which had been blown up by our forces during the fight.

PANIC AMONG THE YANKEES—A PRECIPITATE RETREAT.

When the left gave way, the centre, and finally the right was also pressed back, and the retreating columns soon became mingled into one black mass of troops. The infantry supports have fallen back, Allen's, Wessen's, Hart's and Edward's batteries were left exposed, and all of them lost a part of their armament. When the order to fall back reached the middle hospital, one of the three houses, about equi-distant from each other, on the road to Woodbury's bridge, quite a stampede took place among the stragglers who had there congregated, most of them being men who had been detailed to bring in the wounded from their regiments, and who had failed to return. They made a rush for the bridge, followed by some of the troops, but before they reached the last hospital near the end of the bridge, they were speedily and summarily checked. In almost less time than it takes to write it a scene of indescribable excitement, of mingled confusion and direful disorder, had been obliterated; yes, literally crushed, and comparative order restored out of almost chaos, by the prompt, energetic and fearless action of brave officers. As the rushing and retreating tide began to pour precipitately toward the bridge, a dozen officers in my own sight drew their sabres and pistols, placed themselves in front of the straggling crowd, and every device that physical and menial nature could invent, rallied and formed column after column of men from the broken mass that swept over the plain.

A DEFEAT ACKNOWLEDGED.—Our officers seemed to fight not so much to win victory as to display the courage and endurance of our soldiers. Instead of standing fast in secure cover of forest, that the enemy might be compelled to fight on our terms, they advanced into the open fields and were cut down by scores by the more crafty foe. *But we were beaten.* It was a melancholy satisfaction to know that we occupied the field of battle after the conflict was ended. [This last assertion is a palpable falsehood.]

Tribute of Respect.

At a called meeting of Hiram Lodge No. 98, held at the late residence of William T. Kirby, deceased, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in the dispensation of His providence, has suddenly called from our midst and from the bosom of a large circle of friends and relations, our highly esteemed brother, W. T. Kirby. Therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That while we feel, realize and lament our great loss in the death of brother Kirby, we meekly bow in reverence to the will of Him who reigns supremely in Heaven and governs all things well on earth.

2nd. *Resolved*, That we are forcibly admonished by the sudden death of brother Kirby of our own mortality and of the uncertainty of life, and of the great importance of living daily in the discharge of our duty to our Creator, not knowing at what moment death may summons us to appear before Him to render an account of our stewardship on earth.

3rd. *Resolved*, That we commingle our sorrow and sympathy with that of the afflicted and bereaved relatives of our brother, and humbly beseech Almighty God to sustain them in their great affliction; and we implore Him in a special manner to bless and defend the orphan children of our deceased brother, and commend them to his parental care and guidance through life.

4th. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of brother Kirby, and also to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

ROBT. A. MOSELEY,
J. H. STEVENS, } Com.
O. L. CHESNUTT,

Sampson county, July 17th, 1862.

A large package of the New Orleans Delta, Butler's organ, containing the false reports of the capture of Richmond and 50,000 Confederates by McClellan, was sent for European effect by the Rinaldo from New Orleans.

From the State Journal.

List of Casualties in the 49th Regiment N. Carolina Troops.

HEADQUARTERS 49TH REGIMENT N. C. T.,
July 10th, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—Enclosed you will find a list of the casualties of the 49th Regiment N. C. Troops at the battle of Malvern's Hill, July 1st, 1862:

Col S D Ramseur, wounded in right arm.

Major J A Fleming, slightly in the shoulder.

Co. A—Capt Lythe commanding. Killed—Corpl R N Finley. Wounded—Corpl P A James; Privates Lowry, mortally; J Lewis, J Heart, T Davis and G Watkins.—Missing—Private J Towry.

Co. B—Capt Bennett commanding. Killed—Private W Andrews. Wounded—Sergts Riggsbee and A J Stedman; Corpl Herndon; Privates N B Bennett, B W Hackney, N L Kirby, J E Hackney, A Riggsbee, J M Riggsbee, J M Cole and Jas Marks.

Co. C—Capt Chambers commanding. Killed—Sergt M A Noah; Privates J N Thompson, T T Watson and J B Watson. Wounded—Capt Chambers; Privates G W McCarn, J G Williams, J C Bunn, E Wise and W B Daniel.

Co. D—Capt Black, comd'g. Wounded—Privates C C Beam, A M Black, J N Copeland, A Johnston and E E Jones.

Co. E—Captain Moore commanding. Wounded—Orderly Sergt J T Bell, Privates W P Sharpe and S A Waugh.

Co. F—Capt Davis commanding. Killed—1st Lieut Barnett, Privates J Pearce and J J Alexander. Wounded—Sergt J A Elliott, Corpl Manson, Privates D Keenan, Wm N Reid, J M Warwick, E Phifer, S H Elliott, Wm Newell, S R Neil, Wm Stephenson, D G Bennett and M D Squires.

Co. G—1st Lieut Dixon commanding. Wounded—Privates J A Lackey and P H Waterson. Missing—Privates C Huffstetler, J M Waters and D D Davis.

Co. H—2d Lt W A Rankin, com'dg. Killed, Sergt S E Brison, Privates J A Lorance, N M Torrence. Wounded, Privates E W Adams, J B P Brison, C Baldwin, J Blackwood, T O Crawford, S E Foy, J A Ferris, J J Pearson, P M Passur, T L Paine, L L Rankin, J F Thorne, J G Thomas and E J Wortman. Missing, Corpl James Davis. Privates R F Boyd, J Huff-tickler, W J Lay, A Leper and A Passor.

Co. I—Capt Chinault, com'dg. Killed, Private H Sigman. Wounded, Privates J H Stiles, R A Fisher, T O Hagar, T Drum, N Trafflestarner, N Wyckoff, J S Lee, M Bumgarner, J P Setzer, N C Lorance, J Hill and H Collins. Missing, Private G W Null.

Co K—Captain Baxter commanding. Killed—Private A Wilson. Wounded—Co. Sergt A M Grigg, Privates R W Dixon, L Fisher, N C Barmon, S Tramel and J Towery.—Missing—W S Hagans, G W Towery and M Ward.

On the 25th of June, in a heavy skirmish on the Williamsburg road, in which the 1st Louisiana was actively engaged and suffered severely and the 49th only partially engaged, Lieut H G Grier, co. F, Private J Pope co A, and drummer C P Jetton co K, were seriously wound-ed.

Recapitulation—Killed 14; Wounded 79; Missing 14.

Several were slightly wounded whose names have not been reported. The Regiment although organized so late as April last, acted like veterans. It charged across an open field three fourths of a mile wide, under a most galling fire, never wavering a particle until halted within sixty yards of the battery. There our gallant Col Ramseur was wounded, whilst aligning the Regt. for a final charge. Soon after there was an order to retire, and the Regt. withdrew a short distance and again advanced, until finding it was unsupported by any of the rest of the Bridgade, and it being evident that the battery could not be taken by it alone, it withdrew in fine order some two hundred and fifty yards to the east of a hill, where meeting with a few detached companies of Gen's McMahone and Wright's Brigades under the command of Gen's Wright and Mahone, the Regiment threw out pickets, and bivouacked for the night. They remained upon the field in the face of a threatening squadron of cavalry, to protect our men while recovering the dead and wounded. The Regiment went into action about 300 strong.

Respectfully submitted,
C. A. DURHAM, Adjt.

To the Citizens of North Carolina.

Those who are coming to Richmond to visit or to look out for sick or wounded friends, can do great good by bringing with them boxes of provisions, chickens, eggs, butter, vegetables and such things. They are greatly needed here, as there is necessarily a great scarcity of such articles. Almost the entire surrounding counties have been subject to Yankee pillage and devastation. Added to this, the increased population drawn to this centre from the same causes which now call *our* people here renders the call for such supplies more imperative at the present time, as they would tend greatly to alleviate the sufferings in the hospitals, as well as to replenish the stocks of such supplies as are each day here becoming more exhausted. If each person that comes will make it his business to bring with him whatever supplies he can collect, he will do a practical benefit to some suffering friends or countrymen in this city. I would also suggest to the ladies, that it is necessary to send only a portion of their donations in money, as the people here are lavish in their bounties, as the same amount of money they are able to send, judiciously laid out in hospital supplies, shirts drawers, pants, and such things, would quadruple the benefit to the recipients of the same. I can with truthfulness assert that the citizens and residents of Richmond, and the ladies are all bestowing their entire time and attention in superintending and caring for the sick and wounded, and that most of requirements for the hospitals for the sick and wounded, are supplied from their voluntary contributions, and those of the kind people in the surrounding country who can contribute from the little that is left them. Mark each package distinctly, *"Jno. F. Allen, care of Captain Warren, A. Q. M., Richmond."* HOSPITAL STORES.

WM. J. HOKE,
Col. 38th Reg't, N. C. T.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—In the New York Tribune, of the 12th, we find under the caption of "List of the Deaths and Patients at Mill Creek Hospital, July 11th, 1862," the names of a large number of Confederate and Yankee soldiers. The names of the former are as follows:

G T Lavender, Co. G, 11th Virginia, legs; Peter McCauley, Co. C, 1st Virginia, knee; Sergeant Wm Peel, Co. G, 13th North Carolina, died May 25th; Horatio Richman, Co. C, 24th Virginia, foot; G W Dabbs, Co. G, 19th Mississippi, died May 19th; Wm McAfee, Co. I, 8th Alabama, died June 23d; J T D Harris, Co. H, 7th Georgia, died June 8th; J T Butts, Co. C, 27th Ga., died June 29th; J A Miller, Co. F, ——S. C., right thigh; James Farnon, Co. C, 8th Alabama, died June 8th; H R Neal, Co. G, S. C. Palmetto, right leg amputated; Corp'l Eli Shortridge, Co. D, 6th Alabama, died June 29; Jas W Wilf, Co. B, 8 Alabama, left leg; Sergt Wm Cavenagh, Co. E, 8th Alabama, left hip; Isaac Swain, Co. I, 8th Alabama, thigh; Patrick Early, Co. B, 9th Alabama, lung; James Walker, Co. I, 6th S. C., died July 1st; Peter Samey, Co. I, S. C. Sharpshooters, leg; Stephen Bell, Co. E, 22d N. C., thigh; Wm A Brown, Co. A, 49th Ga., breast; F Cole, Co. C, —S. C., head; Chas H Dougherty, Co. C, 3d Ala., left arm; Hamilton Ela, Co. K, 5th Ala., left arm; Jas Hayes, Co. C, 41st Va., right thigh; Sergt G W Koone, Co. G, 16th N. C., leg amputated; B H Keiser, Co. D, 3d Ala., left thigh; Wm G Perry, Co. F, 6th N. C., arm; J B Thompson, Co. F, 6th N. C., back; J. Hyl Woodson, Co. I, 3d Va., died June 25; A Schlisberg, Co. D, 8th Ala., thigh; Sergt E T Coachman, Co. A, —S. C., arm; Exum Green, Co. H, 5th N. C., leg; John A Lofton, Co. H, 11th Miss., died June 21; A C Beanland, Co. G, 11th Miss, died June 30; Levi Toomb's, Co. E, 41st Va., died June 28; Jos M Levell, Co. C, 7th Tenn., left thigh; J T Colter, Co. A, 14th Ala., thigh; S T Chandler, S. C., died June 26; Lewis N Green, Co. D, S. C., died June 22d; B Roberts, Co. B, 18th N. C., shoulder; S H Russell, Co. —, 37th N. C., died June 23d; Corp'l Geo C Walker, Co. B, 4th Va., died June 21; Robt Gentry, Co. A, 37th N. C., died June 27th; Baxter Morris, Co. G, 2 th N. C., died June 30; Runyon Stanser, Co. D, 18th N. C., leg amputated; Wm Pullen, Co. I, 12th N. C., back; Hugh Puckett, Co. A, 28th N. C., leg amputated; James Puckett, Co. K, 28th N. C., with his brother.

Gen. Huger.

We understand that this officer has been relieved of his command in the army and assigned to duty in Richmond, as Inspector of Ordnance. His division has been turned over to Gen. R. H. Anderson. It is composed of some of the best troops in the service.

GEN. LOVELL.—Major-General Mansfield Lovell, of the Confederate States Army has arrived in Richmond. It is understood that he asks a Court of Inquiry in regard to the evacuation of New Orleans, he having been in command there at the time of the occurrence.

Richmond Dispatch.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

At KELLEY'S

BOOK STORE.

POETICAL WORKS;
COWPER'S POEMS;
SCOTT'S "
HOMER'S "
POPE'S "
MILTON'S "
DRYDEN'S "
BURNS' "
DICKENS' WORKS;
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, in 2 vols;
CHRISTMAS STORIES, " " "
CURIOSITY SHOP, " " "
BARNABY RUDGE, " " "
DICKENS' NEW STORIES, 1 vol.

MILITARY WORKS.

HEAVY ARTILLERY, by a board of officers;
ROBERTS' HAND BOOK OF ARTILLERY;
MAHAN'S FIELD FORTIFICATIONS;
VOLUNTEER'S CAMP AND FIELD BOOK,
HARDEE'S INFANTRY TACTICS, 2 vols;
VOLUNTEER'S HAND BOOK;
CHISOLM'S MANUAL OF MILITARY SURGERY;
BAYONET EXERCISE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YONATT, ON THE HORSE;
MASON'S FARRIOR;
MASONIC CHART;
MALCOME'S NEW BIBLE DICTIONARY;
GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE;
140 GROSS SUPERIOR STEEL PENS;
100 REAMS ASSORTED PAPER;
50,000 ENVELOPES;
20 DOZ. STANDS INK;
5 GROSS FABER'S 2 and 3 PENCILS.

July 23, 1862.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE WEST.

MOBILE, ALA., July 18th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Knoxville, July 17th, says that we have positive information that Col. Forrest took Murfreesboro' on the 13th, after a severe fighting, with considerable loss on both sides. Gen. Crittenden (Federal) is a prisoner.

JACKSON, MISS., July 17th, 1862.

The enemy continue shelling Vicksburg, apparently feeling for our troops. The lower fleet has moved up about one mile.

The ram Arkansas has proved to be a troublesome customer. The Federals will capture the Arkansas if they lose half their fleet in doing so.

On Tuesday night nine boats are said to have passed down, they being badly damaged.

It is supposed that the enemy will make a desperate effort to capture the Arkansas. The enemy's loss is supposed to have been five hundred.

Capt. John Kerr has been assigned to command at Jackson.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 19th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Savannah Republican of this morning, dated Knoxville, 17th inst., says "The ball is at last opened in Tennessee, and the Confederates have no cause to complain.

A dispatch has been received from Col. Forrest, giving an account of the engagement at Murfresboro'. A dash was made on the town on Saturday morning last. Our success was complete. Col. Forrest states that he captured 1,200 prisoners, including two Brigadier Generals, 4 pieces of cannon, and destroyed half a million dollars of army stores.

The Confederate loss was 16 killed and 30 wounded. The enemy's loss was between 200 and 300.

After the capture of the town and securing the prisoners, Col. Forrest fell back to McMinnville, for fear of a surprise from a greater force

The Atlanta Confederacy of this morning says that the Federals numbered 1,800. The battle lasted five hours.

Col. Forrest burnt five locomotives with freight trains attached, also the Rail Road depot.

All the prisoners were paroled except the officers, who were retained.

FROM VICKSBURG.

MOBILE, ALA., July 19th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser & Register, dated Jackson, Miss., July 18th, says the enemy are slowly shelling Vicksburg. We shall soon have another heavy fight or another skedaddle.

The Mobile Tribune has a private dispatch dated Vicksburg the 18th, which says "the steamer Arkansas is being repaired and will soon be ready for action. We here trust that brick and mortar will not control the citizens of Mobile, in case the city is attacked, but that they will let the city be burned to ashes rather than allow it to be occupied by Federal troops. We have passed through a fiery ordeal here, but our troops are firm and in good spirits. May God protect and defend our valiant men everywhere.

FROM EUROPE—COTTON MARKET.

RICHMOND, VA., July 20th, 1862.

The Persia has arrived at New York, with Liverpool dates to the 6th inst. It is reported that France and England are negotiating to draw some of the other great powers into the scheme of intervention.

The London Times protests against the prosecution of this horrible war. It says the South should be allowed to depart peaceably, and unless the North can see this, it must bring untold evils on itself—on us, and on every European people.

The fourth of July was not celebrated in Paris.

The Liverpool cotton market was firm and excited. The official quotation for middling Orleans was 17 pence per lb.

In New York on the 16th, cotton was quoted at 49 a 50 cents per lb.

LATEST FROM THE NORTHERN GOVERNMENT.

RICHMOND, VA., July 20th, 1862.

The confiscation bill has been amended so that the bill should not work the forfeiture of real estate beyond natural life. Recruiting goes on very slow in New York. Gov. Morgan has offered a bounty of fifty dollars to each recruit, trusting that the next Legislature will endorse his action.

The Federal House of Representatives has passed the bill authorizing the President to call out the militia for a period not exceeding nine months, and the employment of negroes into the military service. Exchange is quoted at 39; gold 17½; stocks lower.

Col. Forrest's command has fallen back in the direction of McMinnsville, 75 miles from Nashville.

CURTIS CROSSED THE MISSISSIPPI.

GRENADA, MISS., July 18th, 1862.

Information was received by Jeff. Thompson this morning, that Curtis crossed the Mississippi river on yesterday with 4,000 men, to a point opposite Helena. It is supposed the rest of his command has followed by this time.

THE SHELLING OF VICKSBURG—GUNBOATS HAVE DAMAGED.

VICKSBURG, MISS., July 19th, 1862.

The enemy have been leisurely shelling the city to-day. Nothing damaged and nobody hurt. One of the enemy's gunboats passed Natchez on yesterday, towed by another boat, which was patched hugely. Six vessels have gone below Natchez in a damaged condition.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

MOBILE, ALA., July 21, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register dated Chattanooga July 19th, says the enemy is concentrating a considerable force at Tullahoma, 40 miles on the other side of Stephenson. Buell's army is in right of the place.

The activity of our army in East Tennessee indicate important movements.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY—EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

RICHMOND, VA., July 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. Holmes has been assigned to the command of the Department of trans-Mississippi. Brig. Gen. R. H. Anderson has been promoted to Major General, and assigned to the command of the Division recently commanded by Gen. Huger, who is assigned to the duties of Inspector of Ordnance.

Col. Jenkins, of S. C., has been promoted to Brigadier General, vice Armstrong promoted.

Col. Martin E. Green, of Missouri, has been promoted to Brigadier General.

The resignation of Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Anderson has been accepted.

A general exchange of prisoners has been agreed to, the surplus on either side to be paroled. The terms of the agreement are the cartel of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain.

JACK MORGAN STILL AT WORK IN KENTUCKY.—CAPTURE OF LIEUT. COL. JOHNSON AND TWO COMPANIES OF KENTUCKY FEDERAL REGIMENT.—LOUISVILLE THREATENED, &C., &C.

AUGUSTA, GEO., July 22d, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Savannah Republican of this morning, dated Chattanooga, July 20th, says that the Louisville Journal of the 14th, contains full particulars of the capture of Lebanon, Ky., by Morgan's forces on the 13th inst. Lieut. Col. A. G. Johnson and two companies of the 28th Kentucky regiment were taken prisoners by our forces. Several Federals were killed. The Railroad Depot, with a portion of the town, was burned, and the banks sacked.

After the above capture, Morgan's forces proceeded to Danville and Bardstown. He divided his men on the Springfield Railroad, and arrived within nine miles of Frankfort on Sunday night, and proceeded thence to Lexington.

It is reported on what is considered good authority, that a large rebel force has advanced within seven miles of Shelbyville, on the route to Louisville. Gen. Boyle is making every preparation for the defence of that city, which is in a frenzy of excitement in anticipation of an attack.

A dispatch dated Cairo, July 12th, says that the town of Memphis, in Northern Missouri, has been captured by the rebels, and the citizens carried off as prisoners.

MORGAN STILL ADVANCING IN KENTUCKY—GEN. HALLECK RESIGNED—FROM EUROPE, &c.

RICHMOND, VA., July 22d, 1862.

Baltimore papers of the 19th inst., say it is reported that Morgan has captured Cynthiana, Ky., and that the excitement at Newport and Covington is high and increasing.

Gen. Halleck has resigned command of the Army of the Southwest, and it is said will repair to Washington.

The steamer city of Washington has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 9th inst.

Lord Russell has stated in Parliament that France had declined entering into a treaty against the slave trade.

A resolution prohibiting English interference in China had been rejected in the House of Commons.

The cotton manufacturers of Rouen and Lisle had sent a deputation to Emperor Napoleon to represent their difficulties.

The Ital

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1862.

ABE LINCOLN has called for three hundred thousand more volunteers, "principally infantry." He may or he may not get them. We think he may, after a while, but the indications are that they will come slowly.

The foreign element that filled the *ranks* of the Lincoln army is nearly used up, so that the game of fighting by proxy is about "played out." The Dutch and the Irish that have been food for powder are measureably taken up and "expended." If there were offices and contracts for all, no doubt the 300,000 would be readily made up out of the native population of the North, but without some such consideration there is little inducement to come out and be exposed to the deadly Southern fever, and the equally deadly secesh bullets and bayonets.

The 300,000 may be made up readily, but the beginning is a slow and reluctant one. The men as yet don't come. In fact many of the Northern papers say that if the number is to be raised conscription or drafting will have to be resorted to. This appears probable, and then some one else will have to stand up to the rack besides the Dutch and Irish, whom the Northern people curse so freely and use them so freely, and whose fighting they appropriate with so little concern.

The tax law goes into operation on the 1st of August, and it is a big fellow. If conscription accompanies it the Northern people who have been feeling little, practically, of the effects of this war, will find that there are losses to endure as well as blows to inflict; sacrifices to make as well as outrages to offer, and they will think. They have not thought yet. They have only supposed that they thought.

The South may and will make any and every sacrifice to avert that great, crowning, all-including and all-ruining horror of subjugation. She must do it. There is no retreat, and if there was, she would not retreat.—But this war is of the North's own seeking. Peace must be of their own seeking also. They may be unwilling to submit to the further demands of the war.—We *must*, or be ruined wholly. So there is really little similarity and no parallel between the situation of the North and the South, especially in regard to conscription.. The Northern people may turn against a war that demands such sacrifices, and the Northern government may be forced to yield on that point. A thing which already exist in fact, may have to be acknowledged in form, by the Northern Federal government making peace with the Southern Confederate government. But the Southern people know that their situation is wholly different. For them to abandon the war now, would simply be to make sure of their own ruin and the ruin of their children and the degradation of their country.

THE ENEMY still thinks he sees his path to Richmond by way of the James River. He seeks to be so reinforced as to enable him to attack on both sides simultaneously on land, while the gunboats operate on the water. This, we think, was a part of the original programme, which was foiled or postponed by our obstructions, as well as by our batteries on Drury's Bluff.

Drury's Bluff is not on the Richmond side of the James River, as no doubt most people at first supposed—ourselves among the number. It is on the Petersburg side. The James, from Richmond to City Point, runs in a general way nearly from North to South. The Richmond side of the river is the East side, the Drury's Bluff the West side. The West side is bold and high, easily commanding the East side, which is comparatively low and flat.

To take the forts on the West side of the James at Drury's Bluff, is beyond doubt the idea held out as embodying the programme of the next "On to Richmond!" With a view of holding out this idea to keep up the courage of the North, Commodore Rogers has been removed from the command of the fleet operating in the James River, which has been transferred to Commodore Wilkes of Trent notoriety. They say that just as soon as reinforcements reach Harrison's landing on the James, so soon will preparations be made to be in Richmond within a month, therefore, volunteer and make up the three hundred thousand men wanted by Lincoln.

The enemy is right in regarding "Fort Darling," as they call the forts at Drewry's Bluff, as the key of Richmond. The south-western bank of the James—that is to say the bank nearest to North Carolina, all along commands the Northern, or that on which Richmond stands, and is therefore much the strongest. Our forces on this side are in direct communication with those on the Richmond side.

Burnside is gone to James River also. His part of the programme is not known. He dined with old Abe on board a steamer, and old Abe was pleasant and genial as usual. We hope the champagne was good.

WE WERE SHOWN this week a very handsome rifle, made, lock, stock and barrel, in the lower part of the county of Richmond, in this State. It is wholly a domestic gun, and is as neat a weapon as Yankeedom itself can turn out. Those who have used these Richmond county rifles, made by Mr. Morrison, assure us that they shoot with great force and accuracy.

We regret to learn that the force employed in making these rifles is small, and has been still more weakened by the Conscription.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of seeing here a few days since Col. M. J. McDuffie, of Fayetteville.—Col. McDuffie was a member of the State Convention from Cumberland, but having resigned his seat in that body, his friends have presented his name as a candidate to represent Cumberland in the next House of Commons. We are authorized to say that Col. McD. will serve if elected. He will make a good and true representative.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We are requested to give notice that on each and every Wednesday, beginning with Wednesday next, the 23d inst., a car will be attached to the down passenger train on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, which will take, free of charge, supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers and for the hospitals, either at Wilmington or Richmond, the boxes or packages to be distinctly marked with the number of the Regiment for which they may be intended.

All articles intended for Richmond or Petersburg will be landed at the wharf of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and will be forwarded on Thursday in the Supply Car sent on that day on said road. Articles for this place will be landed at the Charlotte Railroad Company's wharf.

Persons wishing to send vegetables or other supplies will please take notice and have them at their depots in time for the above train, as the usual freights will be charged upon all articles sent on any other train than Wednesday's down passenger train.

This arrangement will go into effect on Wednesday the 23d inst., and will be continued until further notice.

NO MORE DESERVED PROMOTION could have been announced than that which has been made—the promotion of Major General Jackson to the rank of full General. Certainly none could be more heartily endorsed by the public, on whose confidence and affection "Old Stonewall" has secured a hold second to no man in the Confederacy. Long may he live to wear the honors he has so bravely won.

THAT "there is life in the old land yet" would seem to be more applicable to Kentucky and Tennessee than to Maryland, if we can credit the reports from both these States, and we believe that they are substantially true. The presence of the Federal forces has developed no Union feeling in either of the States named, but on the contrary it has increased the disunion feeling fourfold. At the commencement of this difficulty we rather think Kentucky was against us. It was three-fifths Federal to two fifths Confederate. We have no doubt now but that to-day Kentucky is with us three to one, and only wants arms and the presence of a Confederate force to enable her to rally to our standard. And she will bring no feeble arm to the cause either.

Federaldom is unhappy, and it is mad, but it is a different feeling from that which it experienced after Bull Run. Then, it consoled itself that its defeat was an accident, occasioned by the prematurity of its advance and its want of preparation. Now, it cannot lay that flattering unction to its soul, for it had prepared and boasted of its preparation, of its numbers, and even of its expenses.

The vile satrap, Andy Johnson, trembles on his throne. He probably repeats the experiment of sleeping in the cars, ready for a start. We think he and his minions would be depraved enough to burn Nashville, if forced to evacuate it. We think men of the Andy Johnson school are capable of anything.

By the way, unless the people of Kentucky were with us, almost to a man, how could Morgan traverse the State as he does, hundreds of miles away from our base of operations in East Tennessee, Mississippi, or Alabama? He must know what he is about, for he has not yet been caught napping.

We should like to hear the rattling among the dry bones of such politicians as Joe Holt, John J. Crittenden, James Guthrie, and old Prentice.

Cavalry are beginning to be felt. Ashby in the Valley, Stewart near Richmond, Morgan and Forrest in the West, have vindicated the prowess and established the efficiency of Southern mounted men. But it has taken some time to bring this out practically, as it did in the case of the cavalry of Napoleon's army. That great leader knew there was fight in the men and efficiency in that arm of the service, and when he found an officer that brought these elements out usefully and brilliantly, he could hardly do too much for him. Dash is the great point of cavalry movements. Without this, cavalry, are simply infantry encumbered with horses.

It only wants a good sound blow from Bragg, well delivered, to restore things in the West—to neutralize all that the Federals have gained, and make the Yankees tremble for their own cities instead of threatening ours. We are much mistaken in Bragg if that blow be not delivered at the right time and in the right place, and with stunning effect.

It is even supposed that Stonewall Jackson has a hankering after General Pope's wagons and his batteries and his ammunition and his stores, and his army, and that he would even clamp on to Pope himself.—Pope, as is known to all newspaper readers, is the man who said he captured so many men and arms from Beauregard, but never could show them. For this great feat—(of lying) he has been appointed to the command-in-chief of all the Federal forces in Virginia not immediately in McClellan's department, superseding Fremont and all the rest. Pope is going to do great things. So he thinks or says. We shall see what we shall see. When Pope whips Jackson perhaps we shall hear of it.

Conscription.

The events of the last few weeks and those now in progress have stirred and will continue to stir both sections of the former Union to their centres. The fruits of all the enemy's victories in the spring campaign are melting away before the heats of summer. They are calling for three hundred thousand more men. They *must* have them, and if not otherwise they will obtain them by conscription. This conscription may react upon the powers that be,—it may help, with other things, to make the war unpopular at the North, but it will be done. The three hundred thousand men they want promptly, and they will have them.

The Southern armies must be not only kept up but augmented to meet this fresh burst of the enemy. The thinned ranks of our gallant regiments must be recruited. The invader insists on having more men to subserve the ends of conquest and aggression. The invaded must have them to defend the country against the worst horrors of ruin and subjugation.

Under these circumstances a cheerful compliance with the Conscription law and a full and complete enforcement of its provisions becomes a necessity of our national existence, a necessity equally pressing with the carrying on of the war itself. We may regard it as a most painful necessity. So is war. But it is now no less a necessity because of its being painful.

We regretted to hear this morning from a friend who had just returned from the camp of instruction near Raleigh, that it was part of the plan of many members of the party there calling themselves "conservatives," to take this particular time for railing at the Conscription, denouncing it as unconstitutional, tyrannical and unnecessary, thus tending to create dissatisfaction and discontent among the men, and, so far as the influence of this feeling extended, to frustrate the objects of the law.

Now, a plain view of the thing as it stands will show any one that the independence of the Confederacy cannot be secured without a vigorous prosecution of the war, and further that the war cannot be vigorously prosecuted without the enforcement of the Conscription law, especially in view of the fact that the enemy is about to recruit his army by three hundred thousand men and that he will have them by draft if not by voluntary enlistment. The Conscription will enable the South to meet and parry this blow. Nothing else will. So after all, it resolves itself into this, that opposing Conscription is opposing the only means at present available for guarding against the evils of subjugation, and securing the blessings of independence.

And yet this too many of the self-styled "Conservatives" do, no doubt "for partizan purposes."

As our readers know, we opposed the Conscription law until convinced of its absolute necessity. We had such evidence as did convince us, and we yielded to it.

The Goldsboro' *Tribune* has seen a copy of the Newbern *Progress* of the 30th ult. We extract two or three items which may be matters of amusement if not of interest:—

The Glorious Fourth comes off on Friday, and we calculate that the young Napoleon before Richmond intends to make a triumphant entry into that city on that day.

The rebels are said to be strengthening Fort Caswell, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, and at the same time making arrangements to burn Wilmington.

The editor applauds the conduct of Gen. Butler.

Gov. Stanly publishes an order appointing Dr. J. G. Tull City Inspector, and another giving him charge of all vacant and abandoned buildings in Newbern, with power to assign, to lease and to rent the same.

About the Fourth of July celebration at Richmond there would appear to have been some hitch. As to the truth of the items in reference to the Cape Fear and the Town of Wilmington, our readers can judge for themselves. Perhaps it is the Cape Fear River that is to be burned, or perhaps the report has some foundation in the failure to comply with the order about the rrsin.

As for Dr. Tull it is hard to say. We fear it is so. Dr. Tull is said to have acted queerly when the enemy occupied Newbern. He is a native of that section of the State.

GEN. PORTER is authority for a statement in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* to the effect that the Confederate loss must have been seventy-five thousand, and that our men were very much intoxicated, and that their canteens were full of whiskey.

We don't believe that General Porter ever was fool enough to stand voucher for any such nonsense, but if he did, he lied outrageously. We rather think the lie belongs mainly to the newspaper writer or correspondent. We did not have seventy-five thousand actually engaged, and anybody knows that the blockade on spirits is too strong to admit of our men getting enough to make them jolly, much less having anything in their canteens stronger than water.

THE REDOUBTED BURNSIDE came and lie has gone. If there was a military object to be accomplished by it, we suppose that all the troops he has left in North Carolina could be wiped out any morning before breakfast, if they could be come up with. We presume he has fortified the position at Newbern, and, as things stand, the recapture of that place now would not pay, while the enemy has the means of water attack at any moment, and while all the forces that can be had are required in the field. To hold Newbern would require us to keep chained and useless a large body of men, and in the present state of things our military possession of Newbern, Washington or any other point would not bring back the citizens, nor promote the needed confidence to bring about the resumption of any kind of trade.

We take it, then, that the policy of our authorities will be to encircle the invaders with a cordon of pickets, and patroll the country actively with cavalry parties, so that if a Yankee nose is seen outside of their lines, he may be immediately picked up, if not killed. We think the killing would be more desirable at the present price of meat. Let them be confined to Newbern and Washington, if they *will* stay; but let it be death for them to go out of bounds robbing, plundering and committing other acts of felony.

And Burnside came, and saw, and conquered. But how far has his coming and seeing helped the cause of Lincoln? How much strength has he given to McClellan? When his principal is in a scrape, he is too far off to get up in time to succor him. He has gone, bag and baggage, and now he is to go up and take Petersburg. May be he will—but again may be he won't take Petersburg. We think he won't.

This great and much boasted expedition of Burnside, like the equally boasted expedition of Hunter or Sherman, or somebody else, against South Carolina and Georgia, has been the means of ruining much private property and scattering many families, has awakened much bitterness against the Federal Government that might otherwise have remained latent, and has extinguished the last feeble remnant of Union feeling. All this has been done at an expense of uncounted millions, and this is about all that has been done. Neither North Carolina nor South Carolina are any more conquered or inclined to be conquered than they were before.—They are less so. No important advance has been made inland No railroad communication has been secured, not even the Charleston and Savannah road, which runs all along within sound of the guns of the Yankee vessels on the sounds, inlets and rivers of the coast. Neither Charleston nor Savannah has been taken, nor are they likely to be, although Savannah was announced to have been taken long ago, and at any rate ready to be taken at any moment.

These expeditions were coils of the "anaconda."—The monster has received a blow on the head, and his coils are drawn in to protect himself.

We would suggest that now is the time to secure the corn and other produce of that fertile region of the State so long inaccessible by means of the Yankee occupation of prominent points. There is still much corn in the Roanoke counties, and in Hyde and other regions on the Sounds. The sooner that is secured the better, for we cannot calculate when communication may be interrupted. We cannot tell what turn affairs may take, or in what direction the tide of war may roll.

There are those who think that the strategy of the Confederate authorities and leaders has been erroneous and at fault. Perhaps it has, but if it had been ten times worse, it could not have been more foolish and resultless than these miserable Burnside and Hunter expeditions.

WE should hate to have to talk politics to our soldiers in camp at this present time. A remark that we overheard yesterday sort of struck us as being near about true, in as far as it expressed the feelings of the soldiers. Said one: "The election be hanged—I wish the man was in hell that started the fuss this time."—Old political hacks and demagogues, "for partizan purposes" and to get another pull at the public teat, are the favourite aversion of the soldiers, with whom they think they have been ingratiating themselves by their course; but they have been woefully mistaken. Go among the soldiers anywhere and you will soon learn whether the eternal fussing and growling of the Raleigh *Standard* meets the views of the soldiers. Our word for it you will find that that course of continued opposition to the Confederate and State governments "for partizan purposes" is seen through and duly appreciated by the soldiers, who have not ceased to be intelligent citizens.

IN about twelve days the election will be held in the camps and in seven more days in the precincts.

Good men will vote honestly, some for Johnson and some for Vance. We do not pretend to say which of these gentlemen will be elected. As we are going to vote for Johnston ourselves we of course desire his election. We hope he will be elected.

But to effect this result we will not resort to any abuse of Mr. Vance. He is a good clever fellow in his own way. He is an ardent politician and a bitter partizan—as much so now as ever he was. He is a good electioneerer, and was therefore seized upon by the clique who have been trying their hardest to create a division and build up a party for their own advancement. We think think Mr. Vance is worthy of better company, but with that clique he has cast his fate.—He belongs to it and can't help himself. We wish it were otherwise.

Mr. Johnston of Mecklenburg county—not "of South Carolina," as some of the unprincipled whippers-in of the clique opposed to him are fond of falsely saying—Mr. Johnston of Mecklenburg, North Carolina, the son of Mr. Johnston of Gaston county, North Carolina, is not a professional politician, nor a bitter partizan. He has held many public trusts, but not of a political character. We believe his election to the State Convention was his first appearance in political life.

It is worthy of attention and remark, that while the acts of the Military Board last year gave great dissatisfaction, and many of its appointments were severely canvassed, the appointment of Mr. Johnston as Commissary General was, from the first, acceptable, and while complaint, perhaps unavoidable, existed in regard to all the other departments connected with the troops, none was made against the Commissary.

But we only wish to warn all persons against being imposed upon by the unprincipled, who would represent Mr. Johnston as being anything else than what he is.—He is a North Carolinian, the son of a North Carolinian, connected with nearly all the old Mecklenburg revolutionary families. He has never even temporarily been a citizen of any other State than North Carolina.

A GENIUS.—T. S. Reynold, of Atlanta, has an Envelope factory in operation, turning tens of thousands out daily. The machinery used was all designed and made by himself. He is a genius sure.

Editorial Courtesies.

The Lynchburg *Republican* and Lynchburg *Virginian* are passing the courtesies of the day, their editors accusing each other of being everything that is mean. The editor of the *Republican* is postmaster, and the editor of the *Virginian* wanted to be, we suppose.—Both are no doubt honest, good men, but if you were to believe the accounts they give of each other, you would not think so. The Atlanta papers too, the *Commonwealth* and *Confederacy*, are belligerent. We forget what they are quarrelling about.

Our atrabillious cotemporary up the river, the *Fayetteville Observer*, has a growl at the *Wilmington Journal*. Once, we recollect a friend coming to us with an *Observer* in his hand and a puzzled look on his face—The *Observer* had been issued without a hard word about the *Journal*, and the man couldn't make it out. He came to us for explanation. He thought there was tophet to pay. We could not explain. Such a thing was ominous. It was what Dominie Sampson would call pro-digious!

Our Raleigh cotemporaries have a "good time" of it, generally.

Our Victory on the Mississippi River.

The telegraph has already furnished our columns with a synopsis of the victory recently achieved on the Mississippi river by the steamer Arkansas. We copy the following from the Richmond *Dispatch*, as it furnishes a description of the Arkansas, and also goes more into the details of the fight. The *Dispatch* says:

The iron-clad gunboat Arkansas has performed a splendid achievement on the Mississippi, near Vicksburg, having attacked the enemy's fleet with impetuous gallantry, disabling and damaging several vessels, and sustaining comparatively slight injury herself. The Arkansas is a steamer of 1,200 tons. She was built at Memphis, but was removed from that point, in an unfinished condition, previous to the evacuation by our troops. She has since been completed in the Yazoo river. The following is a copy of an official dispatch received at the Navy Department yesterday morning:

VICKSBURG, MISS, July 15, 1862.

To Hon. S. R. Mallory:

We engaged to-day from six to eight A. M. with the enemy's fleet above Vicksburg, consisting of four or more iron-clad vessels, two heavy sloops-of-war, four gunboats, and seven or eight rams. We drove one iron-clad vessel ashore, with colors down and disabled, blew up a ram, burned one vessel, and damaged several others. Our smoke stack was so shot to pieces that we lost steam, and could not use our vessel as a ram. We were otherwise cut up, as we engaged at close quarters. Loss ten killed, fifteen wounded, and others with slight wounds.

[Signed] ISAAC N. BROWN,
Lieutenant Commanding

The Government also received the subjoined dispatch from General Van Dorn, giving some additional particulars of the victory, and bestowing a proper tribute of praise upon the gallant commander of the Arkansas, her officers and men:

VICKSBURG, July 15.—The sloop-of-war Arkansas, under cover of our batteries, ran gloriously through twelve or thirteen of the enemy's rams, gunboats, and sloops-of-war.

Our loss is ten men killed and fifteen wounded. Captain Brown, her commander and hero, was slightly wounded in the head.

Smoke-stack of the Arkansas is riddled, otherwise she is not materially damaged, and can soon be repaired.

Two of the enemy's boats struck their colors and ran ashore to keep from sinking.

Many killed and wounded—glorious achievement for the Navy, her heroic commander, officers, and men.

One mortar boat disabled and aground. is now burning up. All the enemy's transports and all the vessels of war of lower fleet, except a sloop-of-war, have gotten up steam and are off to escape from the Arkansas.

[Signed] EARL VAN DORN,
Major General Commanding.

This reminds us of the first glorious achievement of the Confederate steamer Virginia, which spread consternation throughout Yankeedom, and astonished the most scientific naval officers on the continent of Europe. The victory will inspire the people of Vicksburg with renewed confidence and zeal, and we hope it will be followed up by still more powerful blows. Lessons like this will teach the enemy that his gunboats may be driven from Southern waters, while the history of the past four weeks has proved that his boasted land armies cannot stand before Confederate bullets and bayonets.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C., July 14th, 1862.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—I saw a few days since in your paper, a list of the wounded of Company "B," 18th Regiment N. C. Troops, but as the list was only correct *as far as it went*, I will furnish you with a full list, since only a few were mentioned then.

Thursday, June 26th.—Wounded—5th Serg't O Munn; Private J W Blackwell.

Friday, June 27th.—Wounded—1st Serg't Thos K Wiggins; Private P Evers.

Monday, June 30th.—Killed—Privates J A Thompson and L Tyson, of Tyce. Wounded—M McGill, Lt Comd'g Comp.; 4th Serg't W J Edwards; Privates O Brown, L Blackwell, L J Cheshire, A J Cain, M S Graves, B Gause, H Hause, N Pate, M Kallhan, Calvin Ward, Charles Ward.

RECAPITULATION:

Wounded—	Thursday	2
"	Friday	2
"	Monday	11
Killed—	"	2
Total wounded		15
" killed		2

For the Journal.

LILLINGTON P. O., N. C., July 14, 1862.

EDITORS JOURNAL—*Gentlemen*: As there are no candidates yet before the Electors of New Hanover County for the next Legislature, the Electors of any section of the county have a perfect right to express their preference for any gentleman they may prefer. In consequence of this fact, I have recently consulted with a good many of my friends respecting several gentlemen in the middle and upper part of the county, and have not yet found one but what has expressed a decided preference for William S. Larkins, Esq., of Long Creek district, and I have been requested by several to have his name published as a candidate. Will you, therefore, oblige me by publishing in your next Weekly issue that Mr. Larkins' numerous friends throughout the county will vote for him at our next election, for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

There is also a very decided preference in my section for Robert K. Bryan, Esqr., of Topsail Sound, for one other of the members, but as we are very willing that others should do as we have done. We leave the selection of the other Commoner and Senator to the Electors of Wilmington and other sections.

But it is certain that we of this section and the greater part of the middle and upper part of the county will vote for Mr. Larkins, unless he withdraw his name. We will also vote for whoever may be brought out by the Electors of Wilmington and the remainder of the county, if they will support Mr. L.

I am very respectfully yours,
J. A. B.

P. S. It is necessary that I should state that Mr. Larkins has not been consulted respecting his name being run as a candidate, but I am well satisfied that if elected he will serve. J. A. B.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having observed in your paper an article from Caintuck, and one from Lower Black River, suggesting the name of Capt. J. R. Hawes as a suitable person to represent us in the next Legislature, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of D. Shaw, Esq., I most heartily accord with Caintuck and Lower Black River, because we know him to be an ardent and zealous supporter of the great and noble cause of the Confederacy; and at the first call of the Governor of the State for volunteers, he was among the first on Moore's Creek to rally us all to the defence of our rights, our homes, and our all. Therefore, I hope he will comply with the wishes of his many friends and let his name be placed upon the ticket with Judge Person. PINEY WOODS.

Any Cotton Among us Belonging to Traitors!

We hear that Col. Forest, at Murfreesboro', hung a scoundrel whose conduct has long since justified it, and are also told that same individual has recently been through Georgia, having gathered up all the Confederate notes he could in Tennessee, at a low rate, and purchased a large amount of cotton, which is now within this State. We are further told, that numbers of traitors and enemies have come into the interior of the country, from New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, and all other points overrun by the Yankees, bringing all the Confederate notes out of these places, and buying cotton with it—at the same time being lionized among us as *refugees*, driven out from their homes. Now we ask all our people to be careful not to sell their cotton to enemies in disguise. It will be necessary to use great caution, lest suspicion unjustly fall upon friends, who are true to us, and have been run out by the Lincolnites. But there is a way of testing every man's fidelity to the South. Let this test be applied, let every man be properly indorsed, before selling cotton to any one from the enemy's lines; and let the authorities, the railroad agents, and the people, see to it, that no man is permitted to remove cotton, till it can be satisfactorily shown that all is right.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

THE WATER SUPPLY.—Some of our city cotemporaries have justly stigmatized those unworthy citizens who have closed their springs and wells against the supply of neighbors and soldiers. Fresh water, and pure, is now greatly needed, by the latter especially, and those so God-forsaken as to deny them the poor privilege of cooling their lips with an occasional draught of this cheapest of all commodities, deserve to be published in a Black List, and posted at every corner.—*Rich. Whig.*

Maj. Webb Again.—W. W. Holden—Infamous Hypocrisy Exposed.—Public Duty Performed.

The people of North Carolina have heard the tremendous fuss made by the Standard because Maj. Webb of the 6th regiment N. C. State Troops had not been duly promoted. Judging as an outsider who was totally ignorant of the causes operating in Major Webb's case, we entered our protest against the wrong, as it appeared to us, done him, which protest of course included Capt. Freeland and every officer affected by the promotion of Maj. Webb.

Our article elicited some congratulatory letters of a private character, some of which made startling disclosures; but, being private, we were forbidden to use them publicly. They, however, induced us to make such inquiries as lead to the following reliable facts:

When the lamented Col. Fisher fell in the battle of Manassas, the readers of the Standard well remember that Capt. York of this county was the "hero" of the 6th regiment on that memorable field. The lamented Fisher was dead, but Capt. York was a living "hero," and would perhaps serve the Standard in a coming day. Therefore W. W. Holden, we are credibly informed, made application by letter to the proper authorities to have Capt. York appointed Colonel of the 6th Regiment, thereby seeking to supercede Col. Lightfoot, Maj. Webb, Capt. Parish, Capt. Freeland, Capt. Tate, Capt. Avery, Capt. Wilson and Capt. Craige.

This is asserted as no electioneering trick, but as a fact which can, unless we have been grossly deceived, be proved by the *record*. It, therefore, needs no comment The howl raised over Major Webb's case and Capt. Freeland's by the Standard is all sheer hypocrisy, as we proved in our article relating to this subject.

We ask Capt. York's pardon for introducing his name here. It was due to truth and the proof in our case that we should do so, and he will readily admit its propriety.

Will not our cotemporaries of all shades and parties throughout the State assist us in exposing this additional act of despicable political villainy? We commend it to the attention of soldiers and citizens everywhere.

Raleigh State Journal.

The Siege of Vicksburg and the Lesson it Teaches.

In all the history of the great struggle for liberty, in which the Southern people are engaged, no page will contain a prouder record than that which tells of the heroic defense of Vicksburg. Her citizens, self-banished from their homes—those homes given up to destruction—life, property, domestic happiness, all sacrificed upon the altar of country, rather than permit the foul pollution of their soil by the ruthless foe. Such heroism is sublime—it is worthy of a people struggling to be free; it gives strength to the faith of the hopeful, rebukes the craven, dispirits the disloyal, and furnishes a bright example for imitation everywhere.

Oh, that the places which have succumbed to Yankee power, wielded from Yankee gunboats, had possessed the indomitable courage and patriotism of proud little Vicksburg! We would then have been spared many a record of disaster and regret. But it is useless to mourn the fate of those fallen cities; they are in the hands of a powerful enemy, and must patiently bide the time when our victorious armies, having driven the enemy from our soil, shall be prepared to rescue them from the hands of the tyrants who now hold them and rule them with a rod of iron. We can only hope that, for the future, there will be no more Nashvilles and New Orleans to record, but that every place threatened by the vandal foe shall prove a Vicksburg or a Richmond to them.

The fall of Donelson, of Nashville, of New Orleans, and of Memphis, had a most depressing effect upon our people for a time. That was the night of defeat. The day of victory has again dawned; and it is to be hoped that the successes which have been inaugurated at Richmond, at Vicksburg, and in Arkansas, will be rapidly followed up by our Government. This it has promised to do. We have faith that it will. Then, the people must give it their aid and approval. There must be no second Manassas—no supineness because of our great victories—no languor because of hoped for and anticipated foreign aid.

To these things we should shut our eyes. We must bring ourselves to the belief that there is no hope for Southern Independence but in Southern hearts, and Southern arms. We must feel that war is the great business in hand, and strengthen the hands of the Government in men and money, by all the honorable means within our power. Blows must fall thick and fast—and, as soon as possible, these blows must be given beyond the borders of the Confederacy, whither President Davis has promised to lead his gallant victorious army.

We must sustain the credit of the Government, and frown down all efforts to depreciate the currency, or to bring suffering upon our people by improper speculations and cruel extortions. Following this as our programme for the future—emulating the example of glorious little Vicksburg—and with a firm reliance upon Divine Providence, we may hope that hostilities will not be continued for a long time—we may hope that the day of peace is not as far distant as many fear—and our enemies, seeing the hopelessness of the task which they have undertaken, will gladly acknowledge our independence.

Then, free from all foreign interferences—owing obligations to no foreign Government for our nationality—we shall be a free people indeed, and be enabled to dictate our own terms to those who wish to establish commercial relations and enjoy the profits of a trade with the South. Another lesson that Vicksburg teaches, is the folly of being frightened by Yankee gunboats. Properly constructed batteries at eligible points, commanded by competent officers and manned by brave men, it is now fully demonstrated, are fully able to withstand the attacks of the dreaded gunboats and their noisy shells. Let us hope that the lessons which gallant Vicksburg so nobly teaches, will be heeded and learned with profit.

Augusta Constitutionalist.

GENERAL MAGRUDER IN COLUMBIA.—The Columbia *Guardian* of Thursday, says: Major General Magruder and staff arrived in this city yesterday, and took lodging at the Congaree House. In response to the call of a large number of our citizens, and to the compliment of music by the Fort Sumter band, Gen. Magruder expressed his gratification and thanks in a few soldierly words. He said that Gen. McClellan had been completely defeated, and that the change of his base of operations from the Chickahominy to the James river was the result of necessity, and not strategy. Gen. Magruder looks the dashing leader that we know him to be. We are informed that he is on his way to East Tennessee, his presence being needed there at the present juncture of affairs.

A Good One.

We have been told a very good anecdote of a lady living in Williamson county, Tennessee, which will bear giving to the public. As the story runs, some half dozen Federal officers rode up to her house one evening and asked to be furnished dinner. The lady replied that dinner was over, and that she was not able to cook another herself. The officers answered that she had several servant women about the house who could do the cooking. "No," replied the lady, 'my negro women have all got above their business of late. They expect to marry Federal officers very soon, and I can do nothing with them." It is needless to say that the officers "skedaddled" without further parley.

Grenada Appeal.

GEN. JACKSON ON FIGHTING.—"Now, Mr. B.," said the General, "if any one attacks you, I know how you'll fight with that big black stick of yours. You'll aim right for his head. Well, sir, ten chances to one he'll ward it off; and if you do hit him, you won't bring him down. No sir," taking the stick into his own hands, "you hold the stick so and punch him in the stomach, and you'll drop him. I'll tell you how I found that out. When I was a young man, practicing law in Tennessee, there was a big, bullying fellow that wanted to pick a quarrel with me, and so trod on my toes.—Supposing it accidental, I said nothing. Soon after he did it again, and I began to suspect what was his object, and was confirmed in my suspicion when he came up a third time, pushing me violently, and evidently meaning fight. He was a man of immense size, one of the very biggest men I ever saw. As quick as a flash I snatched a small rail from the top of a fence, and gave him the point of it full in the stomach. Sir, it doubled him up. He fell at my feet, and I stamped on him. Soon he got up, savage, and was about to fly at me like a tiger.—The bystanders made as though they would interfere. Says I, 'gentlemen, stand back, give me room, that's all I ask, and I'll manage him.' With that I stood ready with the rail pointed. He gave me one look and turned away a whipped man, sir, and feeling like one. So, sir, I say to you, if any villain assaults you, give him the pint in his belly."

SALE OF PRIZE GUNPOWDER.—On Friday last several thousand barrels and packages of powder, formerly intended for the use of the Confederates, but captured by Yankee cruisers, was sold by Simeon Draper, at the office of U. S. Marshal Murray, New York. It comprises parts of the cargoes of the steamers Patras and Nassau, and the schooner Major Barbour. The cargo of the Patras, 1,400 barrels, brought 11 cents per lb., and those of the other vessels sold at 9½ a 10 cts. per lb. The whole was bought by Mr. Geo. C. Hall.

Petersburg Express.

Gen. McClellan Publicly Accused of Treason.

From the Chicago Post, July 2.

Yesterday, during the excitement following the first reports of the fight before Richmond, the particular enemies of Gen. McClellan betrayed their bitterness very decidedly. Excited groups collected at every corner. In front of this office a very large crowd collected, anxious to hear the news. An excited controversy soon sprung up. In an animated controversy between Messrs. Milton S. Patrick and B. F. Hadduck, the former expressed himself very freely and unreservedly against McClellan. Mr. Hadduck rejoined warmly. Mr. Patrick, as a climcher, then declared that within a very short period, "Secretary Stanton had told Mr. John H. Dunham that McClellan was the greatest traitor in the North, and that all the material information obtained by the rebels of Federal movements was furnished them by McClellan's family."

Mr. Patrick is a well known citizen of Chicago, a man of strong political prejudices, it may be, but still so far above suspicion that we dare not question his word without further evidence. He asserted the fact without any equivocation or reservation that Secretary Stanton had told Mr. Dunham that McClellan was a traitor. Mr. Patrick is, of course, only responsible for the story as it comes from or through Mr. Dunham. Mr. Dunham is a responsible and highly respectable merchant of this city, lately president of a bank, and we do not believe that he would state that Stanton had accused McClellan of treason unless he was sure of the fact. Now, if Mr. Dunham did not hear Mr. Stanton say that McClellan was a traitor, let him say so. The charge has been made publicly on the streets, and Mr. Dunham has been named as the party to whom the Secretary unbosomed himself. If the story is false, justice to the Secretary of War, as well as to McClellan, requires that it should be promptly branded as a falsehood.—If true, and the Secretary of War did say that McClellan was a traitor, then the Secretary of War is himself a criminal for allowing a traitor to have command of the army. Let the facts come out.

RAIL ROAD DIRECTORS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders in the North Carolina Railroad took place in Hillsboro' on Thursday last, July 10th, when the following gentlemen were elected Directors on the part of the individual stockholders for the ensuing year, viz:—Alex. McRae, of Wilmington; Giles Mebane, of Alamance; Thomas Webb, of Hillsboro', and Tho. G. Sumner, of Columbia, S. C. The Governor and Council a few weeks since re-appointed the old Directors as follows: Paul C. Cameron, J. W. B. Watson, John D. Bellamy, Ralph Gorrell, D. M. Barringer, Samuel Hargrave, P. B. Hawkins and John I. Shaver. State proxy, Hon. William A. Graham.

The Directors held a meeting, balloted for President, but failed to make an election.

A Fortunate Kiss.

In the University of Upsala, in Sweden, lived a young student, a lovely youth, with a great love for studies, but without the means of pursuing them. He was poor and without connections. Still he studied hard, lived in great poverty, but keeping up a cheerful heart and trying not to look at the future which looked so grimly at him. His good humor and good qualities made him beloved by his young comrades.

Once he was playing with some of them in the great square of Upsula, whiling away an hour of leisure, when the attention of the young men was arrested by a very young, elegant lady, who at the side of an elderly one, walked over the place. It was the daughter of the Governor of Upsula, and the lady was her governess. She was generally known for her goodness and gentleness of character, and was looked upon with admiration by the students. As the young men now stood gazing on her, passing on like a graceful vision, one of them exclaimed:

"Well, it would be worth something to have a kiss from such a mouth."

The poor student, the hero of our story, who was looking intently on that pure and angelic face, exclaimed, as if by inspiration:

"Well, I think I could have it."

"What!" cried all his friends, in a corus, "are you crazy? Do you know her?"

"Not at all," he answered; "but I think she would kiss me now if I asked her."

"What!—in this place and before all our eyes?"

"In this place, before your eyes."

"Freely?"

"Freely."

"Well, if she will give you a kiss in that manner, I will give you a thousand dollars!" exclaimed one of the party.

"And I!" "And I!" cried three or four others; for it so happened that several rich young men were in the group, and bets ran high on so improbable an event; and the challenge was made and received in less time than we take to recite it.

Our hero (my authority tells not whether he was handsome or plain; I have my ideas for believing he was rather plain, but singularly good looking at the same time)—our hero immediately walked off to the young lady, and said: "*Mein freulein*, my fortune is in you hands." She looked at him in astonishment, but arrested her steps. He proceeded to state his name and condition, his aspiration, and related simply and truly what had passed between him and his companions.

The young lady listened attentively, and when he had ceased to speak she said, blushingly, but with great sweetness, "if by so little a thing so much good can be effected, it would be foolish in me to refuse your request;" and she kissed the young man publicly in the open square.

Next day the student was sent for by the Governor. He wanted to see the man who dared to seek a kiss from his daughter in that way, and whom she had consented to kiss so. He received him with scrutinizing brow, but after an hour's conversation he was so pleased with him, that he invited him to dine at his table during his stay at Upsula.

Our young friend now pursued his studies in a manner which soon made him regarded as the most promising scholar in the University. Three years were not passed after the day of the first kiss, when the young man was allowed to give a second to the daughter of the governor, as his intended bride.

He became one of the gre